Proposed Deactivation and Closure of Federal Prison Camp Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Environmental Assessment

Lead Agency:
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

Prepared in Conjunction with:
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

December 2005

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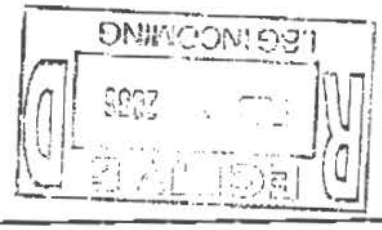

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
PROPOSED DEACTIVATION AND CLOSURE OF
FEDERAL PRISON CAMP
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The U.S. Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), proposes to deactivate and close the Federal Prison Camp (FPC) located at Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida, in order to more efficiently and effectively utilize existing minimum security bedspace throughout our system. The BOP is undertaking a broad array of cost reduction measures including the deactivation and closure of several minimum security federal prisons. It is more efficient and cost effective to close this FPC and house the inmates in satellite minimum security work camps that are located adjacent to more secure facilities. Also, the costs associated with its continued maintenance and operation provide additional rationale for considering its deactivation and closure.

Projections show the BOP will be able to achieve substantial cost reductions by deactivating and closing this FPC. Cost reductions will be realized as a result of the more efficient use of bedspace available in minimum security work camps that are located adjacent to higher security facilities and by avoiding costs associated with the repairs and upgrades that would be needed in order to continue operating FPC Eglin in a safe and efficient manner. Staff will be absorbed into the personnel complement at existing facilities where vacancies exist.

Alternative actions have been evaluated by the BOP in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended including:

- No Action Alternative. Implementation of this alternative would preclude the BOP from proceeding with the deactivation and closure of FPC Eglin.

- FPC Deactivation and Closure Alternative - Implementation of this alternative would allow the BOP to achieve substantial cost reductions through the better utilization of existing minimum security bedspace at other BOP facilities and by avoiding costs associated with continued maintenance, operation, repair and upgrading of the existing facility. Deactivation and closure of the FPC is considered by the BOP to be the Preferred Alternative.

The impacts of the proposed action on the environment were considered in an Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Review of the EA leads to a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) as that phrase is defined pursuant to NEPA. Implementation of the proposed action would result in negligible impacts to the local community. There would be no significant adverse impacts to surrounding land uses, utility systems, traffic patterns or other community considerations. No significant adverse on-site impacts as defined pursuant to NEPA are anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

DECLARATION

Pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and subsequent guidelines for preparing environmental documents, I have determined that this proposed action is not a federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Harley G. Lappin, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons

2/10/06
Date

Mission of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

It is the mission of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prison and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

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Proposed Deactivation and Closure of Federal Prison Camp Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Environmental Assessment

Lead Agency:
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

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The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
DEACTIVATION AND CLOSURE OF FEDERAL PRISON CAMP
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE - OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PROJECT SPONSOR: U.S. Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Prisons

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Washington, D.C. 20534
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PROPOSED ACTION: The U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for housing the federal inmate population in secure institutional facilities. In order to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum-security bedspace and to achieve substantial budget reductions, the BOP is proposing to deactivate (close) four older, stand-alone minimum-security facilities that are referred to as Federal Prison Camps (FPC).

FPC Eglin Air Force Base in Okaloosa County, Florida is one of the four minimum-security facilities currently proposed for deactivation and closure; others are located in Pennsylvania, Nevada, and North Carolina. Deactivating and closing less efficient, stand-alone institutions would enable the BOP to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum-security beds throughout the federal prison system, particularly beds available in satellite minimum-security work camps that are located adjacent to larger, more secure federal correctional facilities. Because stand-alone facilities cannot take full advantage of shared services possible at multi-facility locations, such as medical services, food services, and administrative functions, FPCs, such as FPC Eglin Air Force Base, are more costly to operate. In addition, by taking this action, the cost of undertaking repairs and/or upgrades would be avoided. Opportunities exist for FPC staff to relocate to other BOP facilities should staff wish to take advantage of them. As a result of implementing the proposed action, the BOP expects to achieve more efficient operations and substantial cost reductions.

PROJECT LOCATION: The FPC, which is the subject of this EA, is located at Eglin Air Force Base, which is located in Okaloosa County, Florida. The FPC is located off Inverness Road near the southeast corner of the main base and approximately one mile south of the East Gate and northwest of Postl Lake. A 10-acre area containing BOP staff housing is located north of the FPC.

FINDINGS: Alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, have been considered by the BOP. Implementation of the preferred alternative (deactivation and closure of the FPC) is not anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to the area's natural environment, built environment or to the economy of the region. Beneficial impacts, in the form of substantial cost reductions to the BOP, would result by eliminating the need to maintain and operate a less efficient facility and by relocating inmates and staff to other facilities which are less costly to operate and maintain. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be returned to the U.S. Air Force in a manner consistent with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force which allowed for the establishment of the FPC.

PUBLICATION DATE: December 30, 2005

COMMENT PERIOD CONCLUDES: January 30, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

LIST OF APPENDICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Page

LIST OF EXHIBITS

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This document, together with its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes an Environmental Assessment (EA) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Its purpose is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), to deactivate and close the Federal Prison Camp (FPC) located at Eglin Air Force Base in Okaloosa County, Florida (Exhibit I-1). In order to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum-security bedspace and to achieve substantial budget reductions, the BOP is implementing a number of cost reduction and streamlining initiatives. Among those initiatives is the deactivation and closure of four older, stand-alone prison camp facilities. The Federal Prison Camp (FPC) located at Eglin Air Force Base is one of four stand-alone minimum-security FPCs currently under consideration for deactivation and closure.

Chapter I of the EA provides the background and context of the proposed action. Chapter II describes alternatives to the proposed action together with the reasons for their elimination. Chapter III describes existing conditions within the potentially affected environment. Chapter IV describes potential impacts of the proposed action and mitigation measures, if warranted. Additional information is provided in the remaining chapters and appendices as indicated by the Table of Contents.

The EA, the assessment it presents, and the procedures by which the environmental investigations are conducted and incorporated in decision-making are parts of a process established by NEPA to ensure that the environmental consequences of federal actions are adequately taken into account. The process is designed to ensure that public officials make decisions based on a full understanding of the environmental impacts of proposed actions and take all appropriate steps to *"protect, restore and enhance the environment"* (40 CFR 1501.7).

B. BACKGROUND

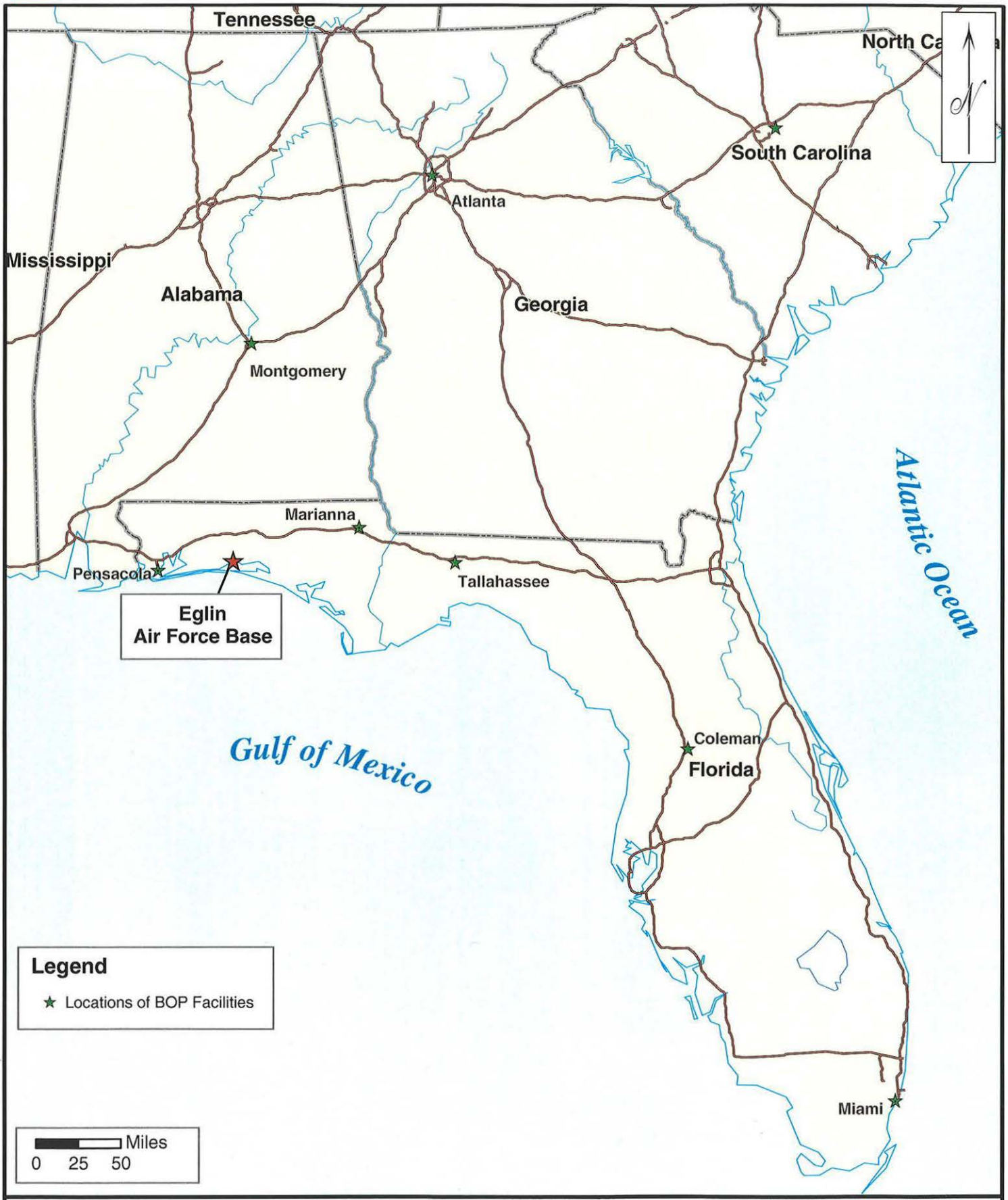
The BOP operates institutions of different security levels to appropriately house a broad spectrum of offenders. Security levels are based on such features as the presence of external patrols, guard towers, security barriers, or detection devices; the type of housing within the institution; internal security features; and the staff-to-inmate ratio. Each facility is placed in one of five groups - minimum-security, low-security, medium-security, high-security, and administrative as described below:

- **Minimum-Security.** Minimum-security institutions, also known as Federal Prison Camps, have dormitory housing, a relatively low staff-to-inmate ratio, no perimeter security fences, and are work- and program-oriented. Some FPCs are located on military bases where inmates help serve the labor needs of the institution or base. The FPC located at Eglin Air Force Base is an example of a stand-alone minimum-security camp and is one of 10 similar stand-alone camps operated by the BOP around the country.

- **Low-Security.** Low-security Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI) have double-fenced perimeters, mostly dormitory housing, and strong work and program components. The staff-to-inmate ratio in these institutions is higher than in minimum-security facilities.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

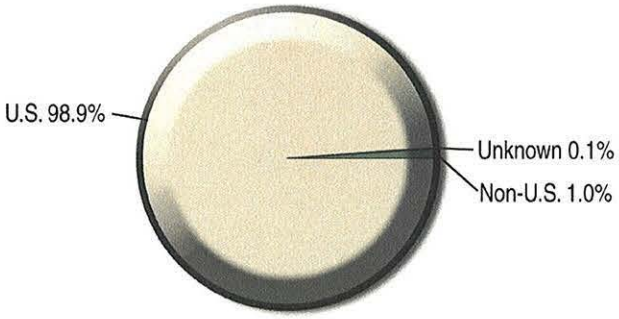
Source: ESRI



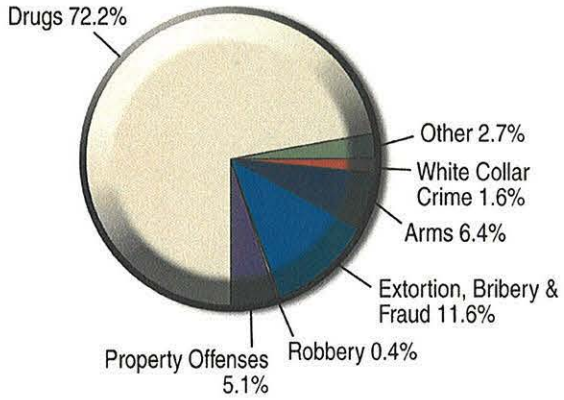
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Exhibit I-1

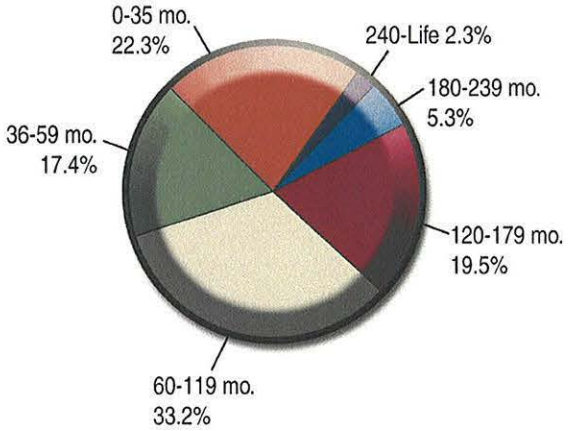
Citizenship



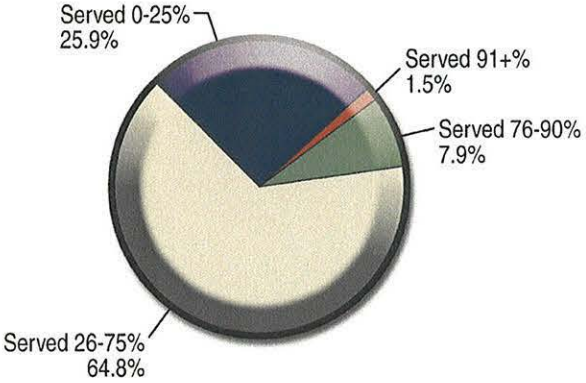
Offenses



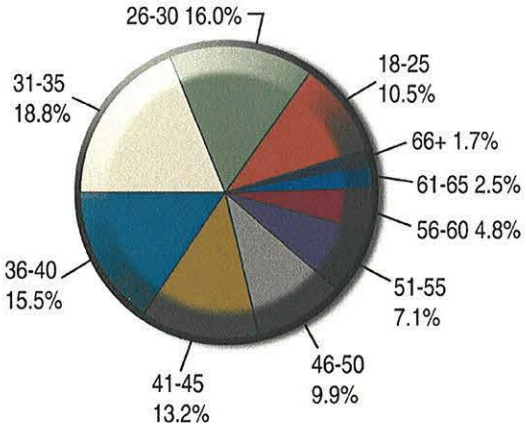
Sentence Imposed (Months)



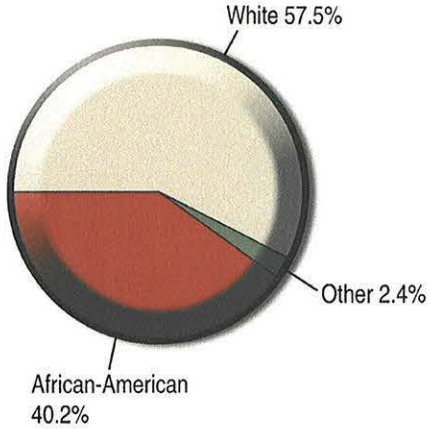
Portion of Sentence Already Served



Age (Years)



Race



Note: Statistics are based on data from minimum-security FPCs.
Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2004.

EXHIBIT I-2 MINIMUM-SECURITY INMATE PROFILE

2. Federal Prison Camp - Eglin Air Force Base

a. Base Mission and History

The Eglin Air Force Base Complex is one of the largest Air Force bases in the world. The base encompasses 724 square miles of land area and 97,963 square miles of water ranges in the Gulf of Mexico. Established in 1935, the military reservation has 10 auxiliary fields including Hurlburt Field and Duke Field. Eglin is home to the Air Force Materiel Command's Air Armament Center (AAC), the focal point for U.S. Air Force armaments. The AAC is responsible for the development, acquisition, testing, deployment and sustainment of all air-delivered weapons. AAC plans, directs and conducts tests and evaluations of U.S. and allied air armament, navigation/guidance systems and command and control systems.

For more than 65 years, Eglin has played a prominent role in airpower history. In 1931, personnel of the Army Air Corps Tactical School (Maxwell Field, Alabama) looking for a site for a bombing and gunnery range, saw the potential of the sparsely populated forested areas surrounding Valparaiso, Florida, and the vast expanse of the adjacent Gulf of Mexico.

A local businessman and airplane buff, James E. Plew, saw the potential of a military payroll to boost the depression-stricken economy in the local area. He leased to the City of Valparaiso 137 acres on which an airport was established in 1933, and in 1934, Plew offered the U.S. government a donation of 1,460 contiguous acres for the bombing and gunnery base. This leasehold became the headquarters for the Valparaiso Bombing and Gunnery Base, activated on June 14, 1935 under the command of Captain Arnold H. Rich. On August 4, 1937, the base was redesignated Eglin Field in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick I. Eglin, U.S. Air Corps, killed on January 1, 1937 in an aircraft crash.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 and President Roosevelt's call for an expansion of the Army Air Corps, General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold ordered the establishment of a proving ground for aircraft armament. Eglin was selected for the testing mission, and on June 27, 1940, the U.S. Forestry Service ceded to the War Department the Choctawhatchee National Forest, consisting of some 384,000 acres. In 1941, the Air Corps Proving Ground was activated, and Eglin became the site for gunnery training for Army Air Force fighter pilots, as well as a major testing center for aircraft, equipment, and tactics. In March 1942, the base served as one of the sites for Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle to prepare his B-25 crews for their raid against Tokyo.

By the end of the war, Eglin had made a recognizable contribution to the effectiveness of the American air operations in Europe and the Pacific and continued to maintain a role in the research, development, and testing of air armament. Eglin also became a pioneer in missile development when, in early 1946, the First Experimental Guided Missiles Group was activated to develop the techniques for missile launching and handling; establish training programs; and monitor the development of a drone or pilotless aircraft capability to support the Atomic Energy Commission tests, Operation Crossroads, at Eniwetok. On January 13, 1947, the Guided Missiles Group received nationwide publicity by conducting a successful drone flight from Eglin to Washington, D.C., in a simulated bombing mission.

The U.S. Air Force, in early 1950, established the Air Research and Development Command (later Air Force Systems Command). The following year, the Air Research and Development Command established the Air Force Armament Center at Eglin, which, for the first time, brought development and testing together. After the start of the Korean War in 1950, test teams moved to the combat theater for testing in actual combat. They numbered among their accomplishments improved air-to-air tactics and improved techniques for close air support. On December 1, 1957, the Air Force combined the Air Proving Ground Command and the Air Force Armament Center to form the Air Proving Ground Center.

As the Southeast Asia conflict increased emphasis on conventional weapons, the responsibilities at Eglin grew. On August 1, 1968, the Air Proving Ground Center was redesignated the Armament Development and Test Center to centralize responsibility for research, development, test and evaluation, and initial acquisition of nonnuclear munitions for the Air Force. The Armament Division, redesignated the Munitions Systems Division on March 15, 1989, placed into production the precision-guided munitions for the laser, television, and infrared guided bombs; two anti-armor weapon systems; and an improved hard target weapon used in Operation Desert Storm during the Persian Gulf War.

In 1975, the installation served as one of four main U.S. Vietnamese Refugee Processing Centers, where base personnel housed and processed more than 10,000 Southeast Asian refugees at the Auxiliary Field Two "Tent City." Eglin again became an Air Force refugee resettlement center, processing over 10,000 Cubans who fled to the U.S. between April and May of 1980.

On July 11, 1990, the Munitions Systems Division was redesignated the Air Force Development Test Center. During the 1990s, the Center supported test and evaluation for the development of nonnuclear Air Force armament including next generation precision-guided weapons; operational training for armament systems; and test and evaluation of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) aerospace navigation and guidance systems.

On October 1, 1998, as part of the Air Forces' strategic plan to guide the service into the 21st Century, the Air Force Development Test Center became the Air Force Materiel Command's Air Armament Center (AAC). As one of AFMC's product centers, AAC is responsible for development, acquisition, testing, and fielding all air-delivered weapons. AAC applies advanced technology, engineering, and programming efficiencies across the entire product life cycle to provide superior combat capability.

AAC accomplishes its mission through three components: the Air Force Program Executive Office for Weapons, with two systems wings and a systems group; the 46th Test Wing, and the 96th Air Base Wing. Recently the AAC provided our warfighters with the munitions and expeditionary combat support to dominate the enemy in Operations Allied Force, Enduring Freedom, And Iraqi Freedom. During this time the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Air Force, and AFMC presented the Air Armament Center with awards in acquisition, test, and combat support.

b. Federal Prison Camp

The FPC comprises an area of approximately 28 acres (including the staff housing area) within the southeast corner of Eglin Air Force Base (Exhibit I-3). Eglin Air Force Base, covering approximately 464,000 acres, extends across portions of Okaloosa, Walton and Santa Rosa counties, Florida. Access to the site of the FPC is via the East Gate of Eglin Air Force Base to Inverness Road. Established in 1962, the FPC operates independently and has a rated capacity of approximately 724 beds. The mission of the FPC is to provide needed manpower to the U.S. Air Force and to assist the offender in the rehabilitative process.

The FPC was officially activated in the fall of 1962 as a small installation located at remote auxiliary field #6 with approximately 125 inmates. The inmate population at this original site reached its peak in June 1968, with a population of 442. The FPC was relocated to the main base in November 1969.

The present FPC was originally developed from a number of surplus World War II buildings, which were moved to the site in 1968, from other areas of Eglin Air Force Base. The area within which the FPC is located was formerly known as "Skunk Hollow" in the late 1940s, and housed the Boat and Goat Squadron (which was primarily responsible for maintaining the target vessels and testing armored vehicles). The former FPC location at remote auxiliary field #6 was eventually made available for U.S. Army Ranger training.

One rationale for operating the FPC at Eglin Air Force Base is to provide an auxiliary ground maintenance workforce under agreement with the U.S. Air Force. Most of the labor performed by federal inmates is under the supervision of civilian personnel or active duty U.S. Air Force staff assigned to the Base Commander's Office or the Base Civil Engineering Office. In addition to roads and grounds maintenance, FPC inmates provide the workforce to the U.S. Air Force to operate the base laundry operation. The laundry facility is located on base, a short driving distance from the FPC.

3. Inmate Programs

All inmates receive program and work assignments which are periodically reviewed and changed, if necessary, through inmate unit team consultation. All medically-able inmates are required to work at productive jobs and may involve work assignments in food service, the business office, carpentry and electrical maintenance, or any other activity necessary for the upkeep and operation of the FPC. As noted above, the BOP also provides inmate labor to operate the base laundry operation. On average, approximately 60 inmates participate daily as part of various base maintenance activities.

The proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC, therefore, has the potential to affect U.S. Air Force activities and operations at Eglin Air Force Base by eliminating access to the large workforce of minimum-security federal inmates for laundry operation and other base maintenance activities. Following FPC closure, the BOP intends to transport minimum-security inmates daily from other nearby federal correctional facilities to continue to carry out the laundry operation currently carried out by FPC Eglin inmates. No disruption of base laundry operations is anticipated under this proposed arrangement.

4. Need for the Proposed Action

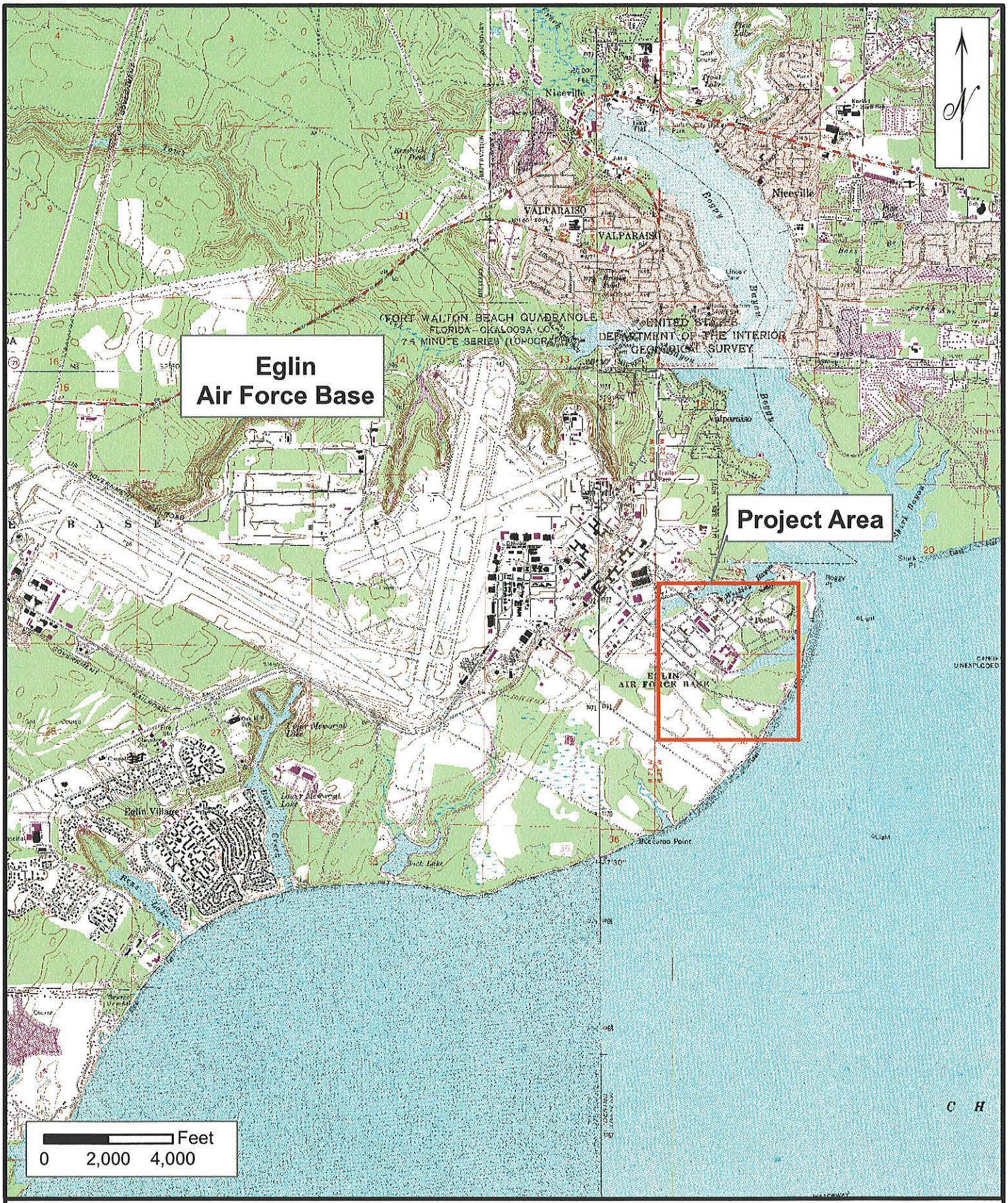
FPC Eglin Air Force Base is one of four stand-alone minimum-security facilities proposed for deactivation and closure; others are located in Pennsylvania, Nevada, and North Carolina. (In accordance with BOP NEPA regulations, Environmental Assessments are being prepared for each such proposal.) Deactivating and closing older, more costly, and/or less efficient stand-alone institutions would enable the BOP to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum-security beds throughout the federal prison system, particularly beds available in satellite minimum-security work camps that are located adjacent to larger, more secure federal correctional facilities, and to achieve substantial cost reductions.

Stand-alone FPCs, such as FPC Eglin Air Force Base, have relatively high operating costs because such facilities cannot take full advantage of shared services possible at multi-facility locations, such as medical services, food services, and administrative functions. By transferring inmates from FPC Eglin Air Force Base to minimum-security satellite work camps that are adjacent to other existing federal correctional facilities, the BOP can house inmates in a more cost-effective manner. Qualified FPC staff would have the opportunity to transfer to other BOP facilities where the need for staff exists. Although not a certainty, the possibility exists that some number of the FPC employees would be transferred to FPC Pensacola, FCI Marianna, or FCI Tallahassee and continue to maintain residence in Okaloosa and surrounding counties.

Closing the FPC and transferring inmates and staff to other facilities would allow the BOP to avoid the cost of essential improvements required over the next several years in order to conform to modern correctional standards and continue to operate the camp. These improvements, coupled with the age of the buildings and infrastructure (43+ years), would require approximately $11.7 million in construction to address these issues as well as to remediate environmental (i.e., asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint) in order to allow for continued FPC operation. Following FPC deactivation and closure, current inmates would be relocated to other BOP facilities which are less costly to operate.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Maps, Fort Walton Beach, Val Paraiso, Destin and Niceville, FL Quadrangles.



SITE LOCATION

Exhibit I-3

D. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

As required by EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, February 11, 1996, environmental justice must be considered in the development of any federally-funded project. EO 12898 stipulates that each federal agency, *"to the greatest extent practicable"* should identify and address, as appropriate, *"disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States..."* The EO embodies Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and incorporates Title VI provisions into the planning and environmental process.

The analysis completed in the preparation of this document takes into account the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the communities surrounding the FPC (see Sections III.B.1, 2, and 3). Potential impacts, including socioeconomic impacts, are also reported in this document and include potential impacts of the proposed action on minority and low-income populations (see Sections IV.B.1, 2, and 3).

Potential impacts to the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the host community and area surrounding the FPC have been assessed during the preparation of this EA. The proposed action will generate potential short- and long-term employment and economic impacts to the host community and surrounding region such as reduced revenue to minority and small businesses, wholesale and retail sales opportunities, economic development, and job opportunities. The analysis of potential socioeconomic impacts on minority and low-income populations are included in this document and have been given full consideration by the BOP prior to making a final decision on the proposed action. The proposed action complies with EO 12898.

II. ALTERNATIVES

II. ALTERNATIVES

Guidelines for the preparation of environmental studies for federal projects or actions such as that proposed by the BOP and discussed in Chapter I of this report require an investigation and evaluation of alternatives. The alternatives analysis conducted under these guidelines address the following cases:

- **No Action Alternative**. Implementation of this alternative would preclude the BOP from proceeding with the deactivation and closure of FPC Eglin Air Force Base.

- **FPC Deactivation and Closure Alternative**. Implementation of this alternative would allow the BOP to reduce operating costs by deactivating and closing an inefficient stand-alone FPC. Deactivation and closure of the FPC is considered by the BOP to be the Preferred Alternative.

No reasonable alternatives outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (the lead agency) have been identified or warrant inclusion in the EA.

A. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative is defined as a decision by the BOP not to proceed with the proposed deactivation and closure of FPC Eglin Air Force Base. Instead, under this alternative, the BOP would continue to operate the FPC as a stand-alone facility and in the current inefficient and costly manner.

Adoption of the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential direct impacts (albeit temporary) associated with deactivation and closure of the FPC. The BOP anticipates that potentially significant adverse direct impacts from FPC deactivation and closure can and would be avoided and that none of the potential direct impacts associated with this alternative, properly managed and mitigated, would constitute significant adverse impacts as defined by NEPA.

The No Action Alternative would also avoid the permanent indirect impacts associated with transferring BOP staff and inmates to other existing federal correctional facilities. While the inmate population and staff complement is substantially less today than at its peak (approximately 152 authorized staff positions and 1,000 inmates in 1992), the transfer of staff and inmates to other federal correctional facilities can be disruptive to staff members and their families as well as to inmates and their families. There are several federal correctional facilities in relative proximity to the FPC including the four facilities located at the Federal Correctional Complex in Coleman, Florida (approximately 370 miles); FCI Marianna, Florida (approximately 109 miles); FPC Pensacola, Florida (approximately 73 miles), FCI Tallahassee, Florida (approximately 160 miles) among other facilities in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. It is possible that disruptions to life styles and established patterns of living could occur to those directly affected. However, the BOP is committed to accommodating FPC staff in positions available at other existing facilities. While such a commitment may not fully mitigate the potential impacts and inconveniences to staff resulting from FPC closure, the more serious impacts associated with eliminating staff employment would be avoided.

The No Action Alternative would also avoid the potential impacts associated with reductions in the demand for utility services arising at the FPC. However, water supply and wastewater treatment services are provided by the U.S. Air Force from on-base systems with no significant adverse impacts anticipated. Impacts to providers of electric power, natural gas, and solid waste collection are not expected to be significant or pose significant adverse impacts to providers of these services. Reuse of the FPC buildings and grounds by the U.S. Air Force should also offset any reductions in utility system use.

The BOP anticipates that potentially significant adverse indirect impacts from FPC deactivation and closure can and would be avoided and that none of the potential impacts associated with closure, properly mitigated, would constitute significant adverse impacts as defined by NEPA. Adoption of the No Action Alternative, however, would result in the loss of the substantial positive benefits associated with the proposed action. More efficient operation of the federal prison system, as well as substantial cost reductions, would not be achievable under the No Action Alternative.

The No Action Alternative, by definition, does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action and, therefore, does not address the BOP's need to implement measures to house the growing federal inmate population in an efficient and cost-effective manner. However, in order to compare and contrast the potential impacts of the proposed action, the No Action Alternative is carried forward and discussed in Chapter IV of the EA.

B. FPC DEACTIVATION AND CLOSURE ALTERNATIVE

FPC Eglin Air Force Base is one of four stand-alone minimum-security facilities proposed for deactivation and closure; others are located in Pennsylvania, Nevada, and North Carolina. Deactivating and closing less efficient stand-alone institutions would enable the BOP to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum-security beds throughout the federal prison system, particularly beds available in satellite minimum-security work camps that are located adjacent to larger, more secure federal correctional facilities.

Stand-alone FPCs, such as FPC Eglin Air Force Base, have relatively high operating costs because such facilities cannot take full advantage of shared services possible at multi-facility locations, such as medical services, food services, and administrative functions. By transferring inmates from FPC Eglin Air Force Base to minimum-security satellite work camps that are adjacent to other existing federal correctional facilities, the BOP can house inmates in a more cost-effective manner. Other federal correctional facilities located in relative proximity to FPC Eglin Air Force Base include the four facilities located at the Federal Correctional Complex in Coleman, Florida; FCI Marianna, Florida; FPC Pensacola, Florida; FCI Tallahassee, Florida among others.

Deactivating and closing this FPC would also allow the BOP to avoid the cost of renovations and upgrades required over the next several years in order to continue to operate the camp. Current FPC inmates would be relocated to other facilities which are less costly to operate. In addition, opportunities exist for FPC staff to relocate to other BOP facilities should those staff wish to take advantage of such opportunities. As a result of the proposed action, the BOP expects to operate more efficiently and to achieve substantial cost savings. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force which allowed for the establishment of the FPC.

The proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC, therefore, has the potential to affect U.S. Air Force activities and operations at Eglin Air Force Base by eliminating access to the workforce of minimum-security federal inmates for laundry operation and other base maintenance and support. In order to continue to provide for laundry operation, the BOP intends to transport approximately 60 minimum-security inmates from other nearby federal correctional facilities on a daily basis. No disruptions to base laundry operations are anticipated under this arrangement.

Deactivation and closure of the FPC at Eglin Air Force Base is considered by the BOP to be the Preferred Alternative.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the EA describes existing conditions in the potentially affected environment, i.e., that portion of the environment potentially impacted by the proposed action. The boundaries of the potentially affected environment will vary according to the nature of the potential impact and the aspect of the environment under consideration. Certain potential impacts (e.g., impacts on topography or drainage patterns) are highly site-specific and are likely to be contained entirely within the project area. Other impacts (e.g., potential social or economic impacts) may have an effect on the surrounding community.

Section III.A describes characteristics of the site of the proposed action and its immediate environs, i.e., topography, biological resources, cultural resources and other site-specific factors. Section III.B presents the socioeconomic, community and regional characteristics of the potentially affected environment, i.e., the regional economy, demographic characteristics, community services, surrounding land uses and other contextual characteristics. Potential impacts and actions to mitigate any potentially significant adverse impacts are discussed in Section IV following the same order and enumeration pattern.

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Topography

Topographic conditions throughout Okaloosa County are relatively flat with elevations of approximately five to 15 feet above mean sea level (msl). The site of the FPC lies within this topographic context. The property comprising the FPC is virtually flat, at an elevation of approximately 10 feet above msl, with a slight slope that facilitates drainage (Exhibit III-1). There are no unusual or unique topographic features or characteristics found within the site of the FPC.

2. Geology

Okaloosa County is situated in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Coastal Plain consists of loose or partially consolidated formations of sand, gravel, clay or marl, which were deposited between the cretaceous and the present day. The Coastal Plain exhibits a series of belts roughly parallel with the coast, and due to the gradual uplift of the coastal plain, the depositional beds increase in age with increasing distance from the coast. The sediments were deposited on a thick formation of carbonate rock known as the Florida Platform, composed of limestones (calcium carbonate) and dolostones (calcium-magnesium carbonate). The rocks that comprise the carbonate platform represent the lithified remains of marine organisms that proliferated in the shallow seas.

Carbonate rocks are susceptible to dissolution along cracks and fissures within the rock mass due to chemical reactions between the rock and downward moving water. Water readily absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and from air within the soil to form a weak carbonic acid. The acidic water moves downard through cracks in the rock, dissolving the rock and transporting the solution away. Over time affected cracks and fissures become enlarged, and voids within the rock mass are created. If overlying sediments fill the voids, localized areas of surface subsidence form closed depressions, sinkholes or other expression of karst topography. Because of the underlying carbonate, much of Florida exhibits karst topography - disrupted drainage patterns, springs, caves, disappearing streams and land subsidence resulting from underground drainage systems.

Eglin Air Force Base, including the site of the FPC, is situated within the Coastal Plains province which, in turn, is comprised of two divisions: the Western Highlands and the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. The division

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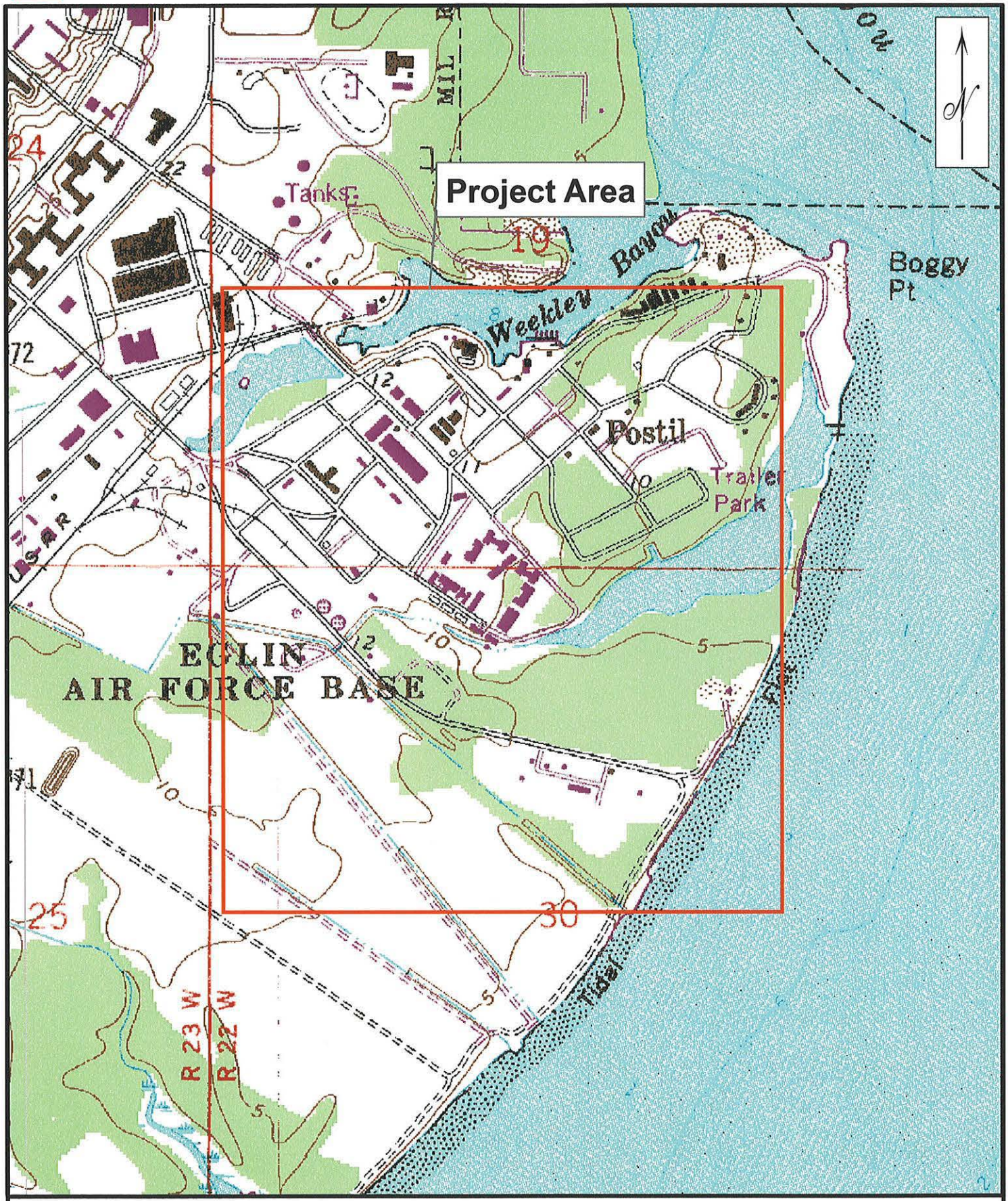
Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Maps,
Fort Walton Beach and Destin FL Quadrangles.



TOPOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

Exhibit III-1

results from past events in which ancient seas eroded into the Citronelle Highlands (Western Highlands) and produced the Coastal Plain. The Western Highlands slope subtly to the south. As sea level dropped episodically, it produced the Gulf Coastal Lowlands which are generally less than 100 feet above msl.

Of prime geomorphic importance are the marine terraces created by the episodic fluctuation in sea level during the waxing and waning of glacial ice masses during the Pleistocene Epoch. These features are depositional, and in some localities erosional, surfaces comprised of marine sediments ranging in age from the Pliocene to the Holocene.

The terraces are defined geomorphically as landscape features rather than stratigraphically. They slope gently seaward and are often terminated landward by a shore terrace, an example fo the latter being a scarp produced by the erosive action of waves along the shoreline. There has been continuing debate regarding the age of these terraces and their location. The Eglin Air Force Base Historic Preservation Plan recognizes the following: Silver Bluff Complex terrace; Pamlico terrace; Penholoway terrace; a high terrace complex consisting of multiple, poorly expressed surfaces (e.g., Sunderland; Wicomico); and an upland surface (possibly the Hazelhurst Terrace).

Other major geomorphic features of the coast are a barrier island (Santa Rosa Island) and its associated lagoons and bays. This complex represents classic form and process for the Gulf Coast; geomorphic elements include river mouth swamps and marshes, coastal terraces, the bay and the barrier bar/island (Santa Rosa Island with its tidal inlet and associated tidal colk, marine tidal bar, tidal delta, active dunes, relict dunes, active bay-mouth spits, relict bay-mouth spits and submerged shell reefs).

Based on historical earthquake locations and the recurrence rate of fault ruptures, the USGS has produced seismic hazard maps that show, by contours, earthquake ground motions that have a common probability of being exceeded in a specified time period under specific geological site conditions (USGS, 1998). The predicted maximum amount of earthquake induced shaking with a 10 percent probability of being exceeded in 50 years is shown on this map. The ground motion is expressed as a percentage of the acceleration of gravity (percent g) and is proportional to the hazard faced by a particular type of building. In general, little or no damage can be expected at values less than 10 percent g, moderate damage at 10 to 20 percent g, and major damage at values greater than 20 percent g. For example, Okalossa County is situated on contours under eight percent g. Thus, there is a low potential for damage resulting from seismic activity at the site of the FPC at Eglin Air Force Base.

3. Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, the principal soil types found within Eglin Air Force Base include the following series: Lakeland sand; Troop sandy loam; Chipley loamy sand; Bonifay coarse sand; Ortega sand; Pactolus loamy sand; St. Lucie-Paola sands; Rutlege loamy sand; Pickney loamy sand; Leon sand; Rains fine sandy loam; Bibb-Kinston loamy sand; Bohicket silt loam; Dorovan-Pamlico mucks; Johns fine sandy loam; and Foxworth sand. Foxworth sand is the predominant soil type conspiring the site of the FPC (Exhibit III-2). Foxworth sand consists of nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained soils that occur on narrow to broad ridges and isolated knolls. This soil type has very rapidly permeable sandy layers to depths of more than 80 inches. A typical soil profile for Foxworth sand encountered at the FPC is as follows:

- 0-0.2 foot: an A horizon of medium to fine gray sand
- 0.2-0.6 foot: an E horizon of white medium to fine sand
- 0.6-1.4 feet: a B horizon of yellowish brown medium sand
- 1.4-3.3 feet: a C horizon of yellow medium sand

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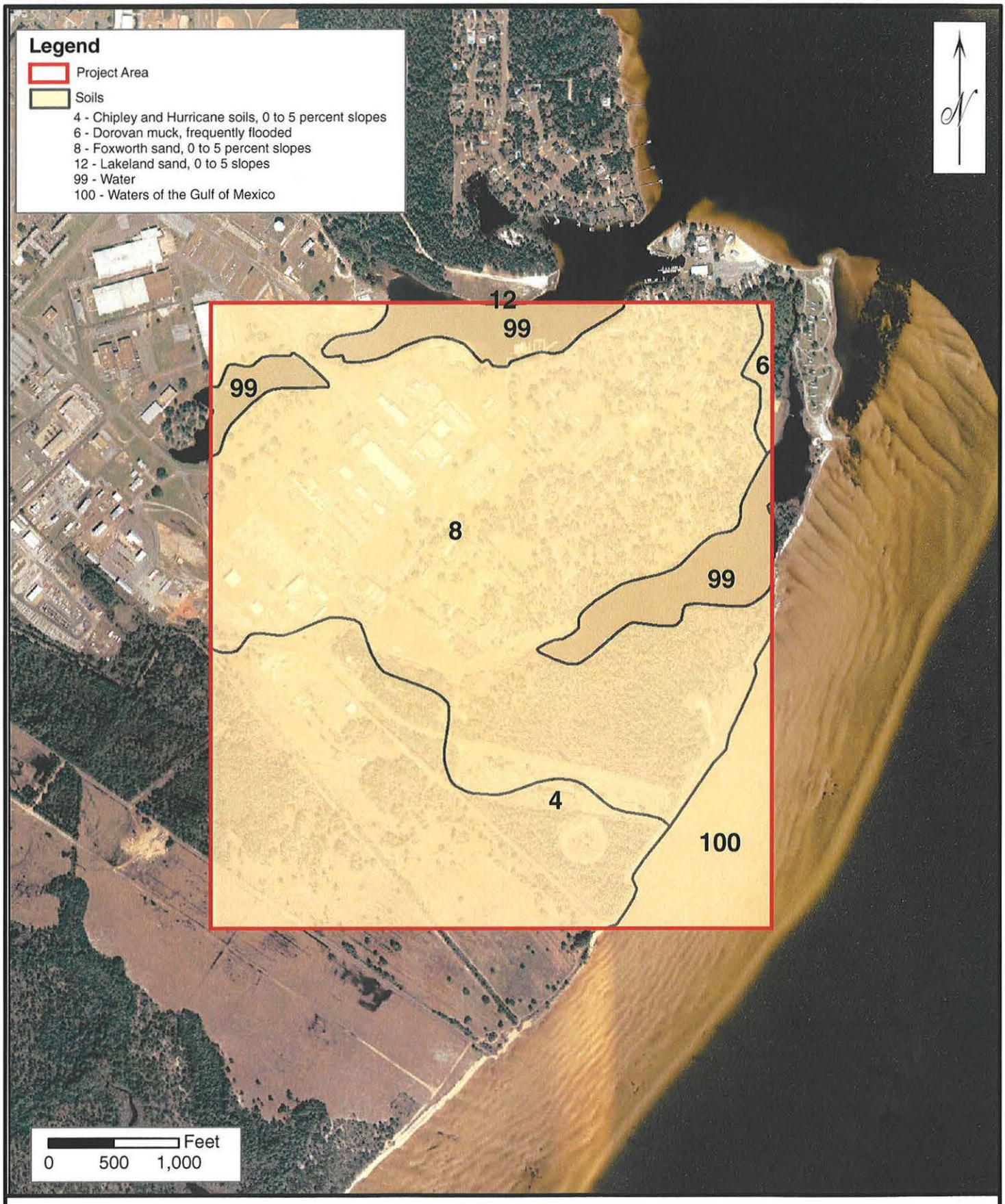
Sources: Aerials - Northwest Florida Water Management District, 2004
Soils Data: SSURGO Soils Data, Okaloosa County, Florida, 2002.



SOILS MAP

Exhibit III-2

4. Hydrology

a. Surface Hydrology

Stream dissection in the area of Eglin Air Force Base increases from west to east. The increase in drainage density is a function of higher elevation to the east, resulting in a greater potential energy and an increased clay content and hardpan development in the soils and underlying sediments to the east, resulting in lower permeability and consequently more surface runoff and attendant channel development. The result is that smaller expanses of upland areas have been preserved on the eastern side of the project area. Further, there is a distinct asymmetry to the landscape as one proceeds from north to south. Drainage north into the Yellow River, the Shoal River and Titi Creek is steep, whereas the slope is more gradual to the south.

Streams flowing to the north are higher energy systems because of the generally steeper gradients, a function of the proximity to the Yellow River system. Boiling Creek is an example of such a high energy system. Further, the upland surface slopes downward to the west, which is largely a result of the influence of the Yellow River drainage system; the landscape lowers to the west in response to the Yellow River's descent to sea level (East Bay). To the south, the East Bay River system performs a similar function. The drainage pattern varies from dendritic (implying evolution or development of the drainage network in relatively homogeneous material, e.g., Boiling Creek) to rectangular (e.g., Turkey Creek). The rectangular pattern is a function of differing lithologies of the Citronelle formation.

Ponds of varying types and sized exist within the boundaries of the base. One type may be attributed to the collection of water in depressions which have their bases on hardpans or clay lenses. Examples include Pocosin, Prairie, Bull, Green and Kemmos ponds. Many of these ponds experience appreciable annual fluctuations or dry up for a portion of the year, especially these that are shallow and are at high elevations. Another type of pond is that which occurs in steepheads. This type tends to exhibit the least seasonal variability in water level; an example is Blue Pond.

The coast is dynamic here as evidenced by recent changes that have occurred on Santa Rosa Island (e.g., shift in the location of East Pass and the northward growth of the Island). Also, shoreline erosion is prevalent along the north shore of the eastern half of Choctawhatchee Bay. The marine energy is significantly less focused on the south shore of the Bay.

The FPC is located on the north bank of Postl Lake, which is an inlet near the southwest end of Boggy Bayou. Boggy Bayou connects to Choctawhatchee Bay to the south. Choctawhatchee Bay is connected to the Gulf of Mexico via a passage in Santa Rosa island, immediately west of the City of Destin, Florida (approximately six miles south of the FPC). An unnamed, narrow stream flows roughly north to south along the western end of the FPC buildings, toward Postl Lake.

According to the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the FPC is located outside the limits of the 100-year floodplain. Areas east of the main FPC building cluster are located within the 500-year floodplain (Exhibit III-3). Based on information in the Eglin Air Force Base Environmental Baseline Study, the FPC is located in an area of maximum areal storm surge flooding that would result from a Category 3 hurricane (U.S. Air Force, 1999). According to information provided by the BOP, the Armory (Building #753), Plumbing Shop (Building #L3), and Greenhouse (Building #L5) at the FPC have had water entry during flooding.

b. Subsurface Hydrology

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), two principal aquifers occupy strata in Okaloosa County: the Surficial aquifer system, situated in unconsolidated sand and gravel; and the

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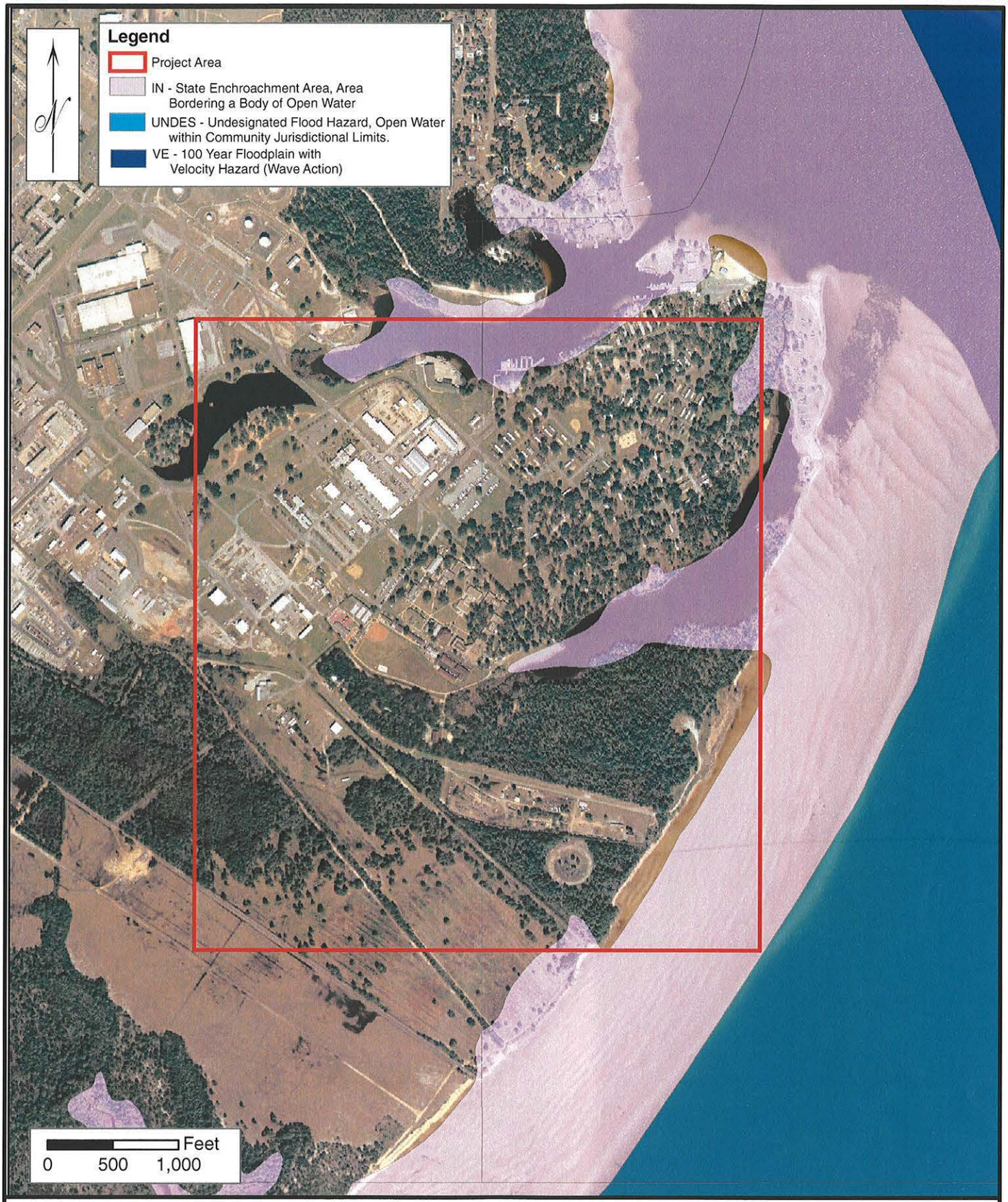
Sources: Aerials - Northwest Florida Water Management District, 2004.
Flood Data: FEMA Q3 Flood Data.



FLOODPLAIN MAP

Exhibit III-3

Floridian aquifer system situated in carbonate rock. The Surficial aquifer system extends throughout large areas in the Coastal Plains of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, including Okaloosa County. This aquifer system consists mostly of beds of unconsolidated sand, shelly sand, and shell that are present at the land's surface. The aquifer is typically less than 50 feet thick and generally thickens coastward. Groundwater from this system is principally used for domestic, commercial, and small municipal supplies.

The rocks that comprise the Surficial aquifer system range from late Miocene to Holocene in age. Nine geologic formations are part of the system, however the entire sequence of formations is not present at any one location. The formation are thin and mostly lens-like, and it is unusual for more than three or four of them to comprise the aquifer system at any place. Many of the geologic formations interfinger with each other, and some of them are not particularly productive aquifers. In Georgia and South Carolina, unnamed, sandy, marine terrace deposits of Pleistocene age and sand of Holocene age comprise the system. These sandy beds commonly contain clay and silt.

The Floridian aquifer system underlies an area of about 100,000 square miles in southern Alabama, southeastern Georgia, southern South Carolina, and all of Florida. This aquifer system is one of the most productive aquifers of the world and provides fresh water for several large cities and for hundreds of thousands of people in smaller communities in the region. The aquifer occurs in a thick sequence of limestone and dolomite strata that vary in permeability. In most places the system is divided into the Upper and Lower Floridian aquifers, separated by a less-permeable confining unit. Wherever the middle confining unit is present, it restricts movement of groundwater between the Upper and Lower Floridian aquifer.

Groundwater in the area of Eglin Air Force Base generally flows from west to east. Based on aquifer testing results, the groundwater velocity in the shallow portion of the aquifer was about 0.5 feet/day (185 feet/year), and in the deeper portion of the aquifer, the groundwater velocity was about 0.22 feet/day (80 feet/year). Measurements of water level, salinity, conductivity, and specific gravity indicated that shallow groundwater may be discharging into Postl Lake, however, the groundwater in the deep zone is most likely flowing horizontally under the lake toward Choctawhatcee Bay.

A number of water supply and groundwater monitoring wells are located across the Eglin Air Force Base property. Groundwater monitoring wells are located south of the FPC Training Center (Building #50580) and surrounding an industrial park located northwest of the FPC. The monitoring wells were installed by the U.S. Air Force as part of an ongoing Installation Restoration Program (IRP) conducted under the auspices of RCRA. There are no active or inactive monitoring wells located on the FPC site itself, however, there is one active monitoring well in proximity of the Training Center (Building #50580).

5. Biological Resources

Biological resources include the native and introduced plants and animals in the project area. For discussion purposes, these resources have been separated into the following sections: vegetation, wildlife, wetlands, and threatened and endangered species. Eglin Air Force Base is situated in an area of environmental diversity that includes upland, interior areas of pine forest as well as coastal lowlands and coastlines, estuarine areas, and barrier island.

a. Vegetation

Portions of Eglin Air Force Base, including the site of the FPC and its immediate surroundings, have been extensively developed and altered from its natural condition. The area comprising the FPC is a manicured environment of lawns, a few mature trees, and introduced landscape plantings.

Based upon *The Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (*Cowardin et al., 1979), no wetland areas were identified during field inspections of the FPC grounds. According to the National Wetland Inventory maps, wetland areas are located adjacent to Postl Lake which is found to the south of the FPC (Exhibit III-4). Postl Lake itself is an estuarine subtidal wetland system.

b. Wildlife

Few species of native wildlife are found on the more intensively developed portions of Eglin Air Force Base due to the lack of suitable habitat. The species that do occur have adapted to the highly urbanized environment. However, the undisturbed portions of the base provide suitable habitat for a diverse population of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.

c. Special Status Species

A listing of special status species for the Okaloosa County region is found in Appendix A. There is no indication that any special status species (red-cockaded woodpecker and Gulf sturgeon) inhabit the area comprising the FPC and none were observed during recent field visits.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

The Okaloosa County area has been inhabited since c. 8000-10000 B.C. When Europeans first settled this region, the Indians were identified as Lower Creeks or Seminoles. However, these native Floridians were really a combination of several groups who had avoided repeated contacts with white settlers.

During the War of 1812, the Seminole and Creek Indians assisted the British in fighting against the Americans, which led to a war between the U.S. and the Creek Indians. In 1813 General Andrew Jackson led his Tennessee volunteers to victory against the Creeks in the bloody Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The result was a treaty signed by the Indians which gave the U.S. millions of acres of land in Alabama and western Georgia.

Around the same time President Monroe was negotiating with Spain for the cessation of Florida. However, direct action was needed to deal with the worsening border situation. Secretary of War John C. Calhoun ordered General Andrew Jackson with about 1,000 Tennessee militiamen into the field. Jackson's troops marched 450 miles in 46 days, and arrived at Fort Scott on March 19, 1818. Immediately he set out along the Apalachicola River to meet a supply squadron and then marched back to Prospect Bluff and erected a temporary fort, which he named Fort Gadsden in honor of James Gadsden (the young engineer officer who built it). The area scouted along the way was between the Apalachicola and Chipola Rivers. According to legend, the Indian band hid in the caves around what now comprises the Florida Caverns State Park to avoid detection.

The Adams-Onis Treaty was signed between Spain and the United States (1819-1821). The treaty provided for inhabitants of Florida to become citizens of the United States. Andrew Jackson was quickly appointed as Florida's first governor.

After Andrew Jackson received the Florida territory from the Spanish in 1821, he set in motion the first vestiges of civil government. Territorial government was established in 1822, but from St. Augustine to

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Sources: Aerials - Northwest Florida Water Management District, 2004.
Wetlands Data - National Wetlands Inventory.

NWI WETLANDS

Exhibit III-4

Pensacola there were only two towns. Due to difficulty in travel and a yellow fever epidemic, in 1823 a territorial government half-way between was selected. This location is known today as Tallahassee. Daniel Burch was commissioned to build a road from Tallahassee to Pensacola. At that time, Florida was divided into an east and a west section. The east section was St. John's County and the west was Escambia County.

b. Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Resources

Archaeological studies conducted on the FPC (Mission Research Corporation, 1999 and Prentice Thomas and Associates, 1993 and 2002) indicate the presence of former American Indian settlements at Eglin Air Force Base and the FPC. Most of the FPC is considered a significant cultural resource site for Native Americans dating as far back as the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic era. A complete copy of the BOP's intensive cultural resources survey of area comprising the FPC and its surroundings is included as Appendix B.

c. Historic Buildings and Structures

Eglin Air Force Base was initially established in 1935. The BOP originally established a FPC on Eglin Air Force Base in 1962, under a maintenance contract agreement with the U.S. Air Force, at an area of the base known as Site 6, the "Ranger Camp" about 17 miles from the current FPC location.

The FPC moved to its current location in 1969. Old photographs and news clippings found at the FPC revealed that the area was generally vacant at the time, although there are references in the newspapers to Skunk Hollow. This area of the FPC was formerly known as "Skunk Hollow" and housed the "Boat and Goat Squadron" which was primarily responsible for maintaining the target vessels and testing armored vehicles.

The U.S. Air Force moved trailers to the site during the 1960s. Photographs dated from 1967 to 1969 clearly show the buildings on trucks being brought to the site. The present camp was originally comprised of surplus World War II-era buildings that were moved to the FPC location from other parts of Eglin Air Force Base. The buildings moved there were wooden structures. Those originally used for dormitories were demolished and replaced with the current buildings. The buildings comprising the FPC were constructed during the period from 1941 to 1997. None of the buildings comprising the FPC have been evaluated as to their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

7. Aesthetics

The visual setting of Eglin Air Force Base is characteristic of an urban environment. There are areas of the base that have been intensively developed with roads, housing units, office buildings, runways and other support facilities and structures, Within the developed portion of the base, topography is relatively flat with no areas of topographic relief which offer visual interest.

The site of the FPC is visually and aesthetically part of Eglin Air Force Base in terms of building design and placements, massing, exterior facades, color and material selections, landscaping patterns, interconnecting walkways and roadways, etc. Structures comprising the FPC are largely concentrated within a relatively small area the focus of which are the inmate housing units, along with adjoining buildings housing dining and food service, recreation, maintenance, administration, etc.

The FPC itself is arranged a compact, campus-like setting which is compatible with adjoining and nearby U.S. Air Force uses. The terrain within the developed area of the FPC is also level as is surrounding areas.

The scale and placement of the various structures comprising the FPC, along with internal walkways, parking lots, landscaping, etc., provide an atmosphere equivalent to a small college campus or similar educational facility.

8. Hazardous Substances

Pursuant to Executive Order 12512, the BOP undertook preparation of a Real Property Survey, a copy of which is included as Appendix C. All buildings comprising the FPC and identified in the Real Property Survey report are listed in Exhibit III-5. The survey report includes photographs of many of the buildings comprising the FPC depicting their condition and appearance as they were in February 1998 (little change to the buildings has occurred since 1998).

All hazardous waste activities associated with FPC operation, considered minor, are managed under the requisite U.S. Air Force permits and programs. The following describes the classification of hazardous substances with additional detailed information concerning these matters contained within the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment included in Appendix D.

a. Lead-Based Paint and Asbestos-Containing Materials

Most of the buildings comprising the FPC were moved to their current locations by the U.S. Air Force and were built during the time period that both lead based paint and asbestos containing materials were used. Site surveys and abatement has been done although these materials are still known to be present on site. The presence of these materials constitutes a Recognized Environmental Condition (REC).

b. Petroleum Storage

There have never been underground or above ground tanks on site.

c. Weapons Cleaning

Building 753 had been used as an armory, although at the time of the field visits, it was not used for weapons storage, and had not been for quite a while. During the time weapons were stored in Building 753, they were cleaned with Brownells Inc.'s DiSolve Cleaning Solution and Pro-tek. Pro-tek is a light paraffinic petroleum distillate and rags were used to apply it. The rags were collected and laundered by the U.S. Air Force with other rags from the FPC. No wastes were created.

d. Hazardous Wastes

Very little hazardous waste is generated on site. What is generated is stored in a Satellite Accumulation Point, a roofed chain link enclosure located on the southern end of the FPC. Drums are provided by the U.S. Air Force. One drum was for latex paint (non hazardous); one drum for hazardous waste, used primarily for oil-based paints; one drum is for antifreeze; one drum is for waste oil; and one drum is for oil filters. The U.S. Air Force then picks up these drums and disposes of the waste under the terms of the Interagency Service Agreement (ISA).

e. Universal Wastes and Special Wastes

Universal wastes include batteries and fluorescent bulbs, both of which are delivered by the BOP to the U.S. Air Force for recycling.

f. Medical Wastes

FPC Eglin Air Force Base Health Services contain medical examination rooms, an X-ray room, and a dental clinic. Red bag wastes and sharps are stored in a container on the loading dock. The BOP has a contract with Stericycle, Inc of Theodore, Alabama for treatment and disposal of this medical waste at their facility in Reserve, Louisiana. This waste is collected every two weeks. Dental waste such as amalgam, silver cells from the X-ray and lead bite wings are collected at the FPC and brought to the Eglin Air Force Base Medical Environmental Office for recycling.

g. Pesticides and Herbicides

Pesticides and herbicides used on site include Atrizine, XL-2G, Round-Up, Marathon and Orthene. These products are applied as needed using sprayers and spreaders. The products used are all available in local home centers. For termite and other infestations, the BOP contacts the U.S. Air Force for treatment. For such materials, the BOP maintains a Hazard Communication Program with Material Safety Data Sheets available for review throughout the facility.

h. Underground Injection of Wastes

There are no underground injection of wastes occurring at the FPC site.

i. Air Emissions

Air emissions permits are maintained by the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms of the ISA. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Appendix D) cites corrections needed to the U.S. Air Force permit as they reference both air conditioners and generators. The U.S. Air Force considers only the paint spray booth and some generators as contributors to this permit. Upon closure of the FPC, the BOP intends to remove the nozzle from the paint spray booth.

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Population

Eglin Air Force Base is located in Okaloosa County, Florida in the Fort Walton Beach metropolitan area. Okaloosa County is located in northwest Florida and is bordered on the north by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Walton County, Florida, and on the west by Santa Rosa County, Florida. The Fort Walton Beach metropolitan area includes the communities of Valparaiso (located in the north and home to Eglin Air Force Base), Niceville (also in the north), and Shalimar (in the south).

As shown in Exhibit III-6, the county had a 2000 population of 170,498 persons, of which 11,684 (6.9 percent) reside in Niceville, 6,408 (3.8 percent) reside within Valparaiso, and 718 (0.4 percent) reside in Shalimar. Okaloosa County's population has steadily increased over the last four decades. Between 1980 and 1990, the county's population increased by 33,856 persons (30.8 percent) and between 1990 and 2000, the population of the county increased by 26,722 persons (18.6 percent). In 2000, Okaloosa County's population represented approximately 1.0 percent of the population of the state.

EXHIBIT III-5
REAL PROPERTY SURVEY OF FPC
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

FPC Building #/ Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (1)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
50501/591	12,828 (12,628)	Wood	1941	Administration Building
50502/588	5,072 (4,913)	Wood	1941	Education Building
50504/584	2,575 (2,756)	Wood	1941	Leisure Library/Legal Library/ Barber Shop/(previously referred to as "Hobby Shop")
50505/unknown	14,053	Stucco	1996	Visiting Room
50508/582	2,352	Stucco	1997	DAP (Drug Abuse Program) Building
50509/594	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory A (also referred to as Dormitory 1)
50512/580	7,600	Stucco	1992	Chapel/Religious Services Offices/ Psychology Offices
50515/596	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory B (also referred to as Dormitory 2)
50519/598	14,034	Stucco	1987	Dormitory C (also referred to as Dormitory 3)
50522/577	15,210	Stucco	1980	Health Services/Commissary/Laundry/ Food Service
	9,319	Stucco	1986	
50523/595	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory D (also referred to as Dormitory 4)
50524/586	1,350 (1,200)	Concrete Block	1974	Landscape Shop
50525/597	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory E (also referred to as Dormitory 5)
50527/unknown	600	Brick	1980	Barbecue Pavilion
50531/586	620	Wood	1984	Plumbing Shop (also referred to as LS-3)
50540/585	-	-	-	Tennis Courts

EXHIBIT III-5 (CONTINUED)
REAL PROPERTY SURVEY OF FPC
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

FPC Building #/ Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (1)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
50542/589	5,220 (9,101)	Wood	1941	Recreation Hobby Rooms and Offices /Mini-Storage Units / Safety Chemical Issue Room /
50544/583	3,456	Stucco	1987	Institution Warehouse / Garage/ Safety EDM
	4,550	Wood Block	1978	
50546/581	2,430 (2,053)	Wood	1941	VT (Vocational Training) Shop
50548/579	4,500 (4,400)	Stucco	1978/93	Facilities Offices / Carpenter Shop
50550/575	4,500	Stucco	1980	Food Service Warehouse / Auto Garage
50556/unknown	936	Stucco	1982	Welding Shop
50558/593	1,625	Stucco	1993	Paint Shop / General Maintenance Shop / HVAC Shop/Facilities (CMS) Warehouse
50560/599	300 (144)	Stucco	1980	Tool Room
50568/587	1,450 (1,800)	Wood	1993	Soft Shoe Shack (aerobic machines)
50570/unknown	-	-	-	Bocci Ball Court
50572/unknown	-	-	-	Basketball Courts
50574/589	6,672	Wood/Brick	1991	Weight Shack
50576/unknown	1,187	Stucco	1991	Music Room
50580/603	5,000	Stucco	1989	Staff Training Center/Staff Fitness Center
	600	Wood	1994	Staff Picnic Area
	288	Wood	1984	Storage (Hurricane Prep Storage)
LS-1/unknown	-	-	-	Landscape Storage (engine parts)

EXHIBIT III-5 (CONTINUED)
REAL PROPERTY SURVEY OF FPC
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

FPC Building #/ Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (1)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
LS-2/unknown	-	-	-	Gasoline/Diesel storage shed
LS-4/unknown	-	-	-	Mower Storage / Greenhouse
LS-5/unknown	-	-	-	Greenhouse nearest Postl Lake
LS-6/unknown	-	-	-	Landscape Shed next to Armory at Staff Housing
Picnic Pavilion	-	-	-	Picnic Pavilion adjacent to Staff Training Center
Staff House 101/746	2,018 (1,620)	Stucco	1968	Warden's Residence
Staff House 102/747b	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 104)
Staff House 103/748	1,400 (1,479)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (stand-alone)
Staff House 104/747a	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 102)
Staff House 105/750a	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 107)
Staff House 106/749b	1,400 (2,958)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 108)**
Staff House 107/750b	1,400 (2,958)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 105)
Staff House 108/749a	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 106)
Staff House 109/751a	1,400 (2,958)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 111)
Staff House 111/751b	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 109)
Armory (774 ISA)	120	Concrete Block	1986	Armory

EXHIBIT III-5 (CONTINUED)
REAL PROPERTY SURVEY OF FPC
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

FPC Building #/ Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (1)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
Unknown	1,280	Stucco	1990	Exterior Freezer
Unknown	120	Concrete Block	1975	Fuel Storage

(1) - In some cases conflicting numbers for the area of the building were provided in different sources. The areas shown are from the U.S. Department of Justice 1998 Survey Report. Numbers shown in parentheses are from the U.S. Air Force-Bureau of Prisons Inter-Service Agreement.
** As of September 25, 2005, half of this duplex was returned to U.S. Air Force use.

EXHIBIT III-6
POPULATION TRENDS
NICEVILLE, SHALIMAR, VALPARAISO, AND OKALOOSA COUNTY

Location	1980	1990	2000
Niceville	8,543	10,507	11,684
Shalimar	-	341	718
Valparaiso	-	4,672	6,408
Okaloosa County	109,920	143,776	170,498
State of Florida	9,746,961	12,937,926	15,982,379

Source: U.S. Census, 1980-2000.

2. Economic Characteristics

b. Okaloosa County

Per capita income in Okaloosa County for 1999 was approximately $20,918. The median household income in 2000 was $41,474 (Exhibit III-7). During that time, 6.6 percent of families in the county had incomes below the poverty level. The labor force of county includes 87,000 persons of which 11,443 (13.2 percent) are part of the armed forces. The major employer in the government sector is Eglin Air Force Base. In the services sector, the leading employers were medical services, health services, and business services. Electrical equipment and supply producers accounted for a majority of the employment in the manufacturing sector. The county's employment by industry is summarized in Exhibit III-8.

In 2001, Eglin Air Force Base accounted for 13,000 civilian jobs in the local community and had a $1.2 billion economic impact on the region. Personnel working at Eglin Air Force Base include 8,909 active duty personnel, 13,000 civilians, and 19,000 dependents.

EXHIBIT III-7
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
NICEVILLE, SHALIMAR, VALPARAISO, AND OKALOOSA COUNTY

Category	Niceville	Shalimar	Valparaiso	Okaloosa County
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	6,196	363	3,124	87,000
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	21.4	16.3	17.1	21.9
Median household income in 1999	$45,685	$63,068	$39,521	$41,474
Median family income in 1999	$51,627	$70,250	$46,411	$47,711
Per capita income in 1999	$20,175	$29,261	$19,934	$20,918
Families below poverty level	249	6	40	3,099
Individuals below poverty level	1,121	22	298	14,562

Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

c. Niceville

Per capita income in Niceville in 1999 was $20,175. The median household income in 1999 was $45,685 (Exhibit III-7). During that time, 7.2 percent of families had incomes below the poverty level. The labor force of Niceville includes 6,196 persons, of which 566 (9.13 percent) are part of the armed forces. A majority of the employed persons in the labor force work in professional and management jobs (32.6 percent), followed closely by persons working in sales (27.0 percent) (Exhibit III-9).

d. Shalimar

Per capita income in Shalimar in 1999 was $29,261 and the median household income was $63,068 (Exhibit III-7). During that time, 2.9 percent of families had incomes below the poverty level. The labor force of Shalimar includes 363 persons, of which 33 (9.1 percent) are part of the armed forces. A majority of the employed persons in the labor force work in professional and management jobs (53.3 percent), followed by persons working in sales (24.2 percent) (Exhibit III-9).

e. Valparaiso

Per capita income in Valparaiso in 1999 was $19,934, while the median household income was $39,521 (Exhibit III-7). During that time, 3.1 percent of families had incomes below the poverty level. The labor force of Valparaiso includes 3,124 persons, of which 1,252 (40.0 percent) are part of the armed forces. A

EXHIBIT III-8
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY- OKALOOSA COUNTY

Category	Okaloosa County	State of Florida
Total Employment	77,343	7,163,458
Agriculture and Mining	0.10%	1.50%
Construction and Real Estate	8.60%	8.20%
Education Services	5.60%	7.20%
Finance and Insurance	3.00%	4.50%
Government	10.70%	6.10%
Healthcare and Social Assistance	8.30%	11.30%
Information	2.80%	2.50%
Manufacturing	4.30%	5.70%
Other Services	32.80%	28.10%
Professional and Business Services	20.60%	17.00%
Transportation/ Warehousing/Wholesale Trade	3.20%	7.90%

Source: Economic Development Council of Okaloosa County, 2005.

majority of the employed persons in the labor force work in professional and management jobs (34.2 percent), followed by persons working in sales (26.0 percent) (Exhibit III-9).

3. Housing

a. Okaloosa County

According to the 2000 Census, Okaloosa County's housing inventory consisted of approximately 78,593 units. Of these approximately 66,269 units (84.3 percent) were occupied and 12,324 units (15.7 percent) were vacant. Of the occupied units, approximately 43,972 units (66.4 percent) were owner-occupied and 22,297 units (33.6 percent) were renter-occupied (Exhibit III-10).

The majority of the county's housing units (47,749 units or 60.8 percent) were single-family, detached units. The next most frequent housing type was mobile homes; whose 6,385 units comprised 8.1 percent of the county's housing stock. The greatest percentage of the county's housing stock (26.6 percent) was constructed between 1980 and 1989 and the median year of construction was 1982. Approximately 23.4 percent of the county's housing units contain five rooms, which is also the county's median number of rooms in a structure (Exhibit III-11).

EXHIBIT III-9
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
NICEVILLE, SHALIMAR, VALPARAISO, AND OKALOOSA COUNTY

Category	Niceville	Shalimar	Valparaiso	Okaloosa County
Percent Working Age Population	82%	76%	85%	78%
Unemployment Rate 2003	2.5	0	1.8	2.7
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	55.6	55.1	59.6	57.5
Percent Working in Manufacturing Industry	10.4%	3.9%	11.8%	12.3%
Percent Working in Agriculture Industry	6.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Percent Working in Professional Industry	32.6%	53.3%	34.2%	32.0%
Percent Working in Production Industry	7.8%	6.1%	8.4%	9.2%
Percent Working in Sales Industry	27.0%	24.2%	26.0%	26.9%
Percent Working in Service Industry	22.2%	12.4%	19.3%	19.0%
Percent Working in Armed Forces	9.1%	9.1%	40.0%	13.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2000.

b. Niceville

Niceville's housing inventory consisted of approximately 4,946 units, according to the 2000 Census. Of these units, approximately 4,671 (94.4 percent) were occupied and 275 (5.6 percent) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 3,447 (73.8 percent) were owner-occupied and 1,224 (26.2 percent) were renter-occupied (Exhibit III-10).

The majority of the city's housing units, 3,937 (79.6 percent), were single-family, detached units. The next most frequent housing type was mobile homes; whose 264 units comprised 5.3 percent of the city's housing stock. The greatest percentage of the city's housing stock (30.4 percent) was constructed between 1980 and 1989 and the median year of construction was 1980. Approximately 26.5 percent of the city's housing units contain six rooms, and the city's median number of rooms is 5.7 (Exhibit III-11).

EXHIBIT III-10
SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS
NICEVILLE, SHALIMAR, VALPARAISO, AND OKALOOSA COUNTY

Category	Okaloosa County	Niceville	Shalimar	Valpariso
Housing Units				
Total:	78,593	4,946	322	2,020
Owner occupied	43,972	3,447	231	1,325
Renter occupied	22,297	1,224	55	601
Vacant	12,324	275	36	94
Units in Structure				
1, detached	47,749	3,937	220	1,270
1, attached	5,049	167	77	135
2	2,030	236	0	149
3 or 4	3,745	52	11	152
5 to 9	3,222	126	14	33
10 to 19	1,897	66	0	22
20 to 49	2,524	54	0	17
50 or more	5,910	36	0	12
Mobile home	6,385	264	0	230
Boat, RV, van, etc.	82	8	0	0
Year Structure Built				
Built 1999 to March 2000	3,149	102	0	25
Built 1995 to 1998	9,705	347	65	87
Built 1990 to 1994	9,224	538	100	236
Built 1980 to 1989	20,889	1,502	81	390
Built 1970 to 1979	16,554	1,432	26	354
Built 1960 to 1969	9,693	479	10	416
Built 1950 to 1959	6,724	380	11	374
Built 1940 to 1949	1,771	104	29	97
Built 1939 or earlier	884	62	0	41
Median Year Structure Built	1982	1980	1990	1972

Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

EXHIBIT III-11
ROOMS IN STRUCTURE
NICEVILLE, SHALIMAR, VALPARAISO, AND OKALOOSA COUNTY

Category	Okaloosa County	Niceville	Shalimar	Valpariso
Total:	78,593	4,946	322	2,020
1 room	778	31	0	54
2 rooms	2,832	134	0	64
3 rooms	6,558	263	2	147
4 rooms	13,032	739	26	326
5 rooms	18,421	1,053	67	469
6 rooms	16,703	1,309	92	440
7 rooms	10,980	865	62	290
8 rooms	5,811	329	44	166
9 or more rooms	3,478	223	29	64
Median No. of Rooms	5	5.7	6.2	5.4

Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

c. Shalimar

According to the 2000 Census, Shalimar's housing inventory consisted of 322 units. Of these 286 (88.8 percent) were occupied and 36 (11.2 percent) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 231 (80.8 percent) were owner-occupied and 55 (19.2 percent) were renter-occupied (Exhibit III-10).

The majority of the town's housing units, (approximately 220 units or 68.3 percent), were single-family, detached units. The next most frequent housing type was single-family attached homes whose 77 units comprised 23.9 percent of the town's housing stock. The greatest percentage of the town's housing stock (31.1 percent) was constructed between 1990 and 1994 and the median year of construction was 1990. Approximately 28.6 percent of the town's housing units contain six rooms, and the town's median number of rooms in a structure is 6.2 (Exhibit III-11).

d. Valparaiso

Valparaiso's housing inventory consisted of 2,020 units, according to the 2000 Census. Of these, 1,926 units (95.3 percent) were occupied and 94 (4.7 percent) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 1,325 (68.8 percent) were owner-occupied and 601 (31.2 percent) were renter-occupied (Exhibit III-10).

The majority of the city's housing units (approximately 1,270 units or 62.9 percent) were single-family, detached units. The next most frequent housing type was mobile homes; whose 230 units comprised 11.4 percent of the city's housing stock. The greatest percentage of the city's housing stock (20.6 percent) was constructed between 1960 and 1969 and the median year of construction was 1972. Approximately 23.2

percent of the city's housing units contain five rooms, and the city's median number of rooms in a structure is 5.4 (Exhibit III-11).

4. Community Services

a. Law Enforcement

Police protection within Eglin Air Force Base is provided by U.S. Air Force security forces while law enforcement off the base in surrounding communities is provided by the various county Sheriff's Departments, the Florida State Police, and municipal police departments. Police protection in Okaloosa County is provided by the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office is made up of 225 sworn personnel and 75 civilian employees for a total full-time work force of 300. Individually and in concert, these law enforcement agencies provide ample police protection and coverage throughout the region. Nonetheless, BOP staff at the proposed facility are equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations within the FPC. The BOP relies upon its well-trained and well-equipped workforce to ensure the security of all its institutions including FPC Eglin Air Force Base. In addition, it is the responsibility of the United States Marshals Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist the BOP, if necessary, in the event a federal inmate is reported missing.

b. Fire Protection

Eglin Air Force Base provides its own fire protection and has mutual aid agreements with surrounding communities. The BOP relies upon the U.S. Air Force to provide the first response to a fire emergency at the FPC. The Niceville Fire Department has approximately 15 career firefighters and four volunteers whom provide service to the community of Niceville. Firefighters are on call 24 hours a day. Shalimar does not have its own fire department but depends on the Ocean City Fire Department, a neighboring town, for service. The Valparaiso Fire Department has approximately 37 members whom provide fire protection to the community 24 hours a day. Valparaiso has a new and up-to-date fire station; their equipment includes three pumpers and a combination brush and rescue vehicle. Their average response time from alarm to the scene is approximately four minutes.

c. Public Education

Public schools in Niceville, Shalimar, and Valparaiso are operated by the Okaloosa School System. The system serves over 30,000 students in 54 schools ranging from pre-kindergarten through the 12th grade. There are four pre-kindergarten thru 12th grade schools; 23 elementary schools; 8 middle schools; 6 high schools; and 13 specialty/other schools. The system employs 3,472 persons (1,695 teachers and 1,777 support and administrative staff) and has an annual per pupil expenditure of $6,328.

d. Medical Care

The BOP relies upon local Emergency Medical Technicians to transport inmates requiring medical care and treatment to local area hospitals. At the present time, the BOP has in place a contract with Medical Development International (MDI) to arrange for such medical care and treatment. MDI relies upon Baptist Hospital located in Pensacola, Florida to provide the necessary care. In addition to local area health care facilities, the BOP operates several Federal Medical Centers at locations around the United States. These facilities serve most non-emergency medical needs of those inmates within the BOP's custody.

5. Land Use

The area comprising the FPC is wholly confined within Eglin Air Force Base and bordered by Postl Lake and Boggy Bayou forming the southeast boundary and base-related uses of various types bordering to the north, east and west. Land uses found in the immediately vicinity of the site of the FPC include offices and similar administrative uses, education and training facilities, open space, etc.

To the west, northwest, and north of the FPC is an industrial park area. To the northeast of the FPC is a long-term parking lot for recreational vehicles (RVs) and watercraft. To the east is a mobile home park. To the southeast and south are Postl Lake and wetlands associated with Postl Lake and to the southwest is an undeveloped area. All of the neighboring, developed land uses are within Eglin Air Force Base.

The FPC is located in an urban and commercial area of the base, which includes maintenance shops, office buildings, paved and unpaved parking areas, and military housing. Recreational facilities include picnic areas for office workers and a softball field.

6. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

The FPC is provided with potable water by the U.S. Air Force via the supply and distribution system which serves the base. Recent average daily water consumption by FPC inmates and employees was reported to be approximately 23,833 gallons per day (June 2005). There are no known limitations to the provision of potable water supply in the area of the FPC.

b. Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal

Wastewater generated by operation of the FPC is conveyed for treatment via the U.S. Air Force collection system which serves the base. Recent average daily wastewater generation by FPC inmates and employees was reported to be approximately 16,683 gallons per day (June 2005). There are no known limitations to the provision of wastewater collection and treatment service to the area of the FPC.

c. Energy

The electrical distribution system in the area comprising the FPC is both overhead and underground. The electrical distribution system on base is owned by the U.S. Air Force. There are no known limitations to the provision of electric service to Eglin Air Force Base or to the area of the FPC.

Natural gas is provided to Eglin Air Force Base by Okaloosa Natural Gas Light. The gas distribution system on the base is operated and maintained by the U.S. Air Force. There are no known limitations to the provision of natural gas service at Eglin Air Force Base or in the area of the FPC.

d. Solid Waste

Operation of the FPC results in the generation of solid wastes. Wastes are collected from the FPC under a contract with the U.S. Air Force. The BOP uses one 20 cubic yard compactor to store solid wastes which are collected for disposal weekly. The BOP also uses one 30 cubic yard dumpster to store construction-type debris which is collected for disposal every 14 days.

Eglin Air Force Base also operates a recycling program that separates recyclable material from the overall solid waste stream. Recyclable materials generated at the FPC (primarily cardboard) are stored in one of three dumpsters which are collected twice weekly as part of the overall base program.

7. Transportation Systems

Regional access to Eglin Air Force Base is provided via a network of county, state, and federal highways. The general vicinity of the base can be reached by Interstate (I)-10 and U.S. Route 98, north and south of the main base respectively. Primary public access to the FPC is readily afforded via the Eglin Air Force Base roadway network. Access to the site of the FPC is via the East Gate of Eglin Air Force Base to Inverness Road.

Okaloosa Regional Airport handles flights to and from the Fort Walton area. Via a lease agreement with Eglin Air Force Base, the airport is located on the northwest section of the main base of Eglin. The access point to the airport is on State Route 85.

8. Meteorological Conditions

Northwestern Florida, including Okaloosa County, has a predominantly sub-tropical climate, with mild, moist and fairly consistent weather conditions. The average annual temperature is approximately 68 degrees Fahrenheit. The average summer and winter temperatures are within the low to mid 80's and low to mid 50's respectively. The growing season lasts approximately 260 days, with an average of 75 to 125 days of frost.

The average rainfall for Okaloosa County ranges between 48 and 64 inches per year, with thunderstorms occurring on half of the summer days. The two peak rainfall periods are early spring and summer, and the two low rainfall periods are fall and late spring. Strong winds of short duration are infrequent and usually occur with associated strong cold fronts in the late winter and early spring.

9. Air Quality

a. Overview

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) defines ambient air in CFR 40, Part 50, as *"that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access."* In compliance with the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA) and the 1977 and 1990 Amendments (CAAA), the U.S. EPA has promulgated ambient air quality standards and regulations. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were enacted for the protection of the public health and welfare, allowing for an adequate margin of safety. To date, the U.S. EPA has established NAAQS for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM_{10}), ozone (O_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and lead (Pb). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are listed in Exhibit III-12.

There are two types of standards: primary and secondary. Primary standards are designed to protect sensitive segments of the population from adverse health effects, with an adequate margin of safety, that may result from exposure to criteria pollutants. Secondary standards are designed to protect human health and welfare and, therefore, in some cases, are more stringent than the primary standards. Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). Areas that are below the standards are in "attainment" while those that equal or exceed the standards are in "non-attainment."

EXHIBIT III-12
DESCRIPTION OF NAAQS CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): A toxic, colorless gas with a distinctly detectable odor and taste. Oxides of sulfur in the presence of water vapor, such as fog, may result in the formation of sulfuric acid mist. Human exposure to SO_2 can result in irritation to the respiratory system, which can cause both temporary and permanent damage. SO_2 exposure can cause leaf injury to plants and suppress plant growth and yield. SO_2 can also cause corrosive damage to many types of manmade materials.

Particulates (PM_{10}): The PM_{10} standard refers to inhalable particulate matter, which is defined as particulate matter less than 10 microns (0.01 millimeter) in diameter. The prior standard for Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) referred to airborne particulates less than 100 microns in diameter. Particulates originate from a variety of natural and anthropogenic sources. Some predominant anthropogenic sources of particulates include combustion products (wood, coal and fossil fuels), automotive exhaust (particularly diesels), and windborne dust (fugitive dust) from construction activities, roadways and soil erosion. Human exposure to inhalable particulate matter affects the respiratory system and can increase the risk of cancer and heart attack. Small particulates affect visibility by scattering visible light and when combined with water vapor can create haze and smog.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless, tasteless and toxic gas formed through incomplete combustion of crude oil, fuel oil, natural gas, wood waste, gasoline and diesel fuel. Most combustion processes produce at least a small quantity of this gas, while motor vehicles constitute the largest single source. Human exposure to CO can cause serious health effects before exposure is ever detected by the human senses. The most serious health effect of CO results when inhaled CO enters the bloodstream and prevents oxygen from combining with hemoglobin, impeding the distribution of oxygen throughout the bloodstream. This process significantly reduces the ability of people to do manual tasks, such as walking.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2): A reddish-brown gas with a highly detectable odor, which is highly corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. Nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) constitute what is commonly referred to as nitrogen oxides (NO_x). NO_x are formed by all combustion and certain chemical manufacturing operations. During combustion, nitrogen (N) combines with oxygen (O) to form NO. This combines with more oxygen to form NO_2. Under intense sunlight, NO_2 reacts with organic compounds to form photochemical oxidants. Oxidants have a significant effect on atmospheric chemistry and are gaseous air pollutants that are not emitted into the air directly. They are formed through complex chemical reactions which involve a mixture of NO_x and reactive hydrocarbons (HC) in the presence of strong sunlight. Human exposure to NO_2 can cause respiratory inflammation at high concentrations and respiratory irritation at lower concentrations. NO is not usually considered a health hazard. NO_x reduce visibility and contribute to haze. Exposure to NO_x can cause serious damage to plant tissues and deteriorate manmade materials.

Ozone (O_3): An oxidant that is a major component of urban smog. O_3 is a gas that is formed naturally at higher altitudes and protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. At ground level, O_3 is a pollutant created by a combination of HC, NO_x and sunlight, through photochemistry. Ground-level O_3 is odorless and colorless, and is the predominant constituent of photochemical smog. Human exposure to O_3 can cause eye irritation at low concentration and respiratory irritation and inflammation at higher concentrations. Respiratory effects are most pronounced during strenuous activities. O_3 exposure will deteriorate manmade materials and reduce plant growth and yield.

Lead (Pb): Lead is in the atmosphere in the form of inhalable particulates. The major sources of atmospheric lead are motor vehicles and lead smelting operations. The U.S. EPA estimates that ambient concentrations have decreased dramatically in recent years (a drop of 70 percent since 1975) largely due to the decreasing use of leaded gasoline. Health effects from atmospheric lead occur through inhalation and consequent absorption into the bloodstream. Excessive lead accumulation causes lead poisoning with symptoms such as fatigue, cramps, loss of appetite, anemia, kidney disease, mental retardation, blindness and death.

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2005.

b. Regulatory Responsibilities

Although the U.S. EPA has the ultimate responsibility for protecting air quality, each state and local government has the primary responsibility for air pollution prevention and control. The CAA requires that each state prepare and submit a plan (State Implementation Plan) describing how the state will attain and maintain air quality standards in non-attainment areas. In order for projects to comply with the CAA and the CAAA, they must conform with attainment plans documented in the State Implementation Plan.

c. Existing Air Quality

As a leader in adopting clean air technologies, Florida is one of just three states east of the Mississippi that currently meets all National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and the only highly urbanized state. Recent review by the USEPA has resulted in all of Florida's urban areas being designated as air quality attainment areas.

10. Noise

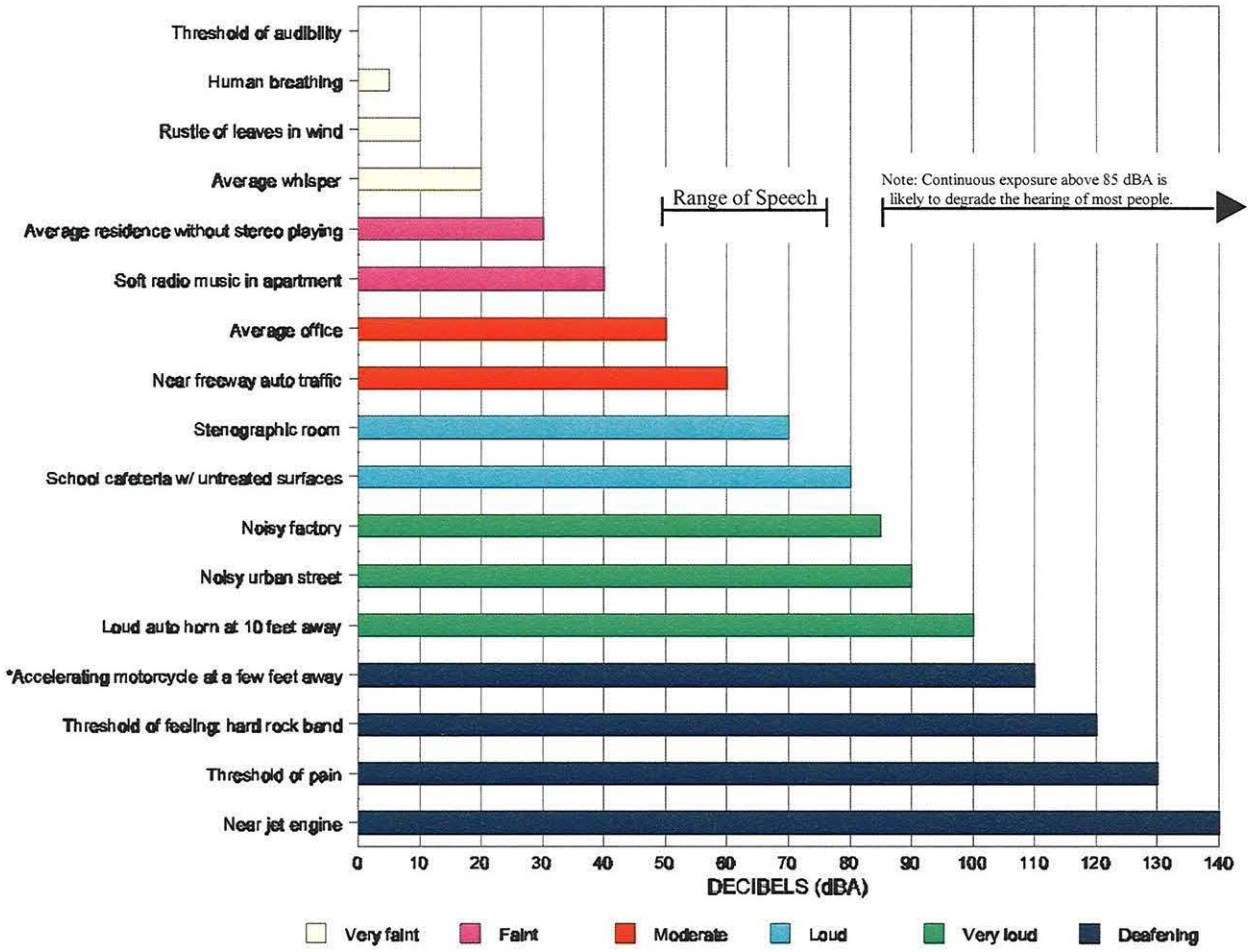
a. Overview

Noise is traditionally defined as any unwanted sound. Magnitudes of sounds, whether wanted or unwanted, are usually described by sound pressure, i.e., a dynamic variation in atmospheric pressure. The human auditory system is sensitive to fluctuations in air pressure above and below the barometric static pressure. These fluctuations are defined as sound when the human ear is able to detect pressure changes within the audible frequency range.

Since the range of sound pressure varies greatly, a logarithmic scale is used to relate sound pressures to a common reference level and is represented as the decibel (dB). The decibel is the standard unit for sound measurement and represents acoustical energy present in the environment. Humans are capable of hearing only a limited frequency range of sound; generally, humans can hear frequencies ranging from 20 hertz (Hz, cycle per second) to 20,000 Hz; however, they do not hear all frequencies equally well. As a result, a frequency weighting, known as A-weighting, is commonly applied to the sound pressure level, which approximates the frequency response of the human ear by placing most emphasis on the frequency range of 1,000 to 5,000 Hz. Because this A-weighted scale closely describes the response of the human ear to sound, it is most commonly used in noise measurements. Exhibit III-13 provides examples of common sounds and noise levels expressed on the A-weighted decibel scale.

The sound level at a particular instant is not likely to be a good measure of noise levels that vary with time over a wide range, e.g., noise from vehicular movement. To better accommodate and assess the time-varying noise levels typically associated with traffic patterns, a time-averaged, single-number descriptor known as the "Level equivalent" (L_{eq}) is employed. The L_{eq} is expressed in dBA and represents the average energy content of sounds over a specified time period. It includes both steady background sounds and transient, short-term sounds. It represents the level of a steady sound which, when averaged over the sampling period, is equivalent in energy to the time-varying (fluctuating) sound level over the same period of time.

Noise may be more objectional at certain times. This has led to the development of a measure known as the Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn} or L_{10}). L_{dn} or L_{10} is a 24-hour average sound level that includes a penalty (10 dB) to sound levels during the night (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM). This measurement is often used to determine community noise levels and is endorsed by such agencies as the U.S. EPA, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Department of Defense.



*Note: 50 feet from motorcycle equals noise at approximately 2,000 feet from a four-engine jet aircraft.

EXHIBIT III-13 COMMON SOUNDS EXPRESSED IN DECIBELS

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

b. Existing Noise Conditions

The FPC is located in the eastern portion of Eglin Air Force Base with noise sources originating largely from motor vehicle traffic on nearby Inverness Road, bird and wildlife calls, and military aircraft operations which utilize nearby taxiways and runways enroute to the various training exercises. Observations in and around the FPC during recent field investigations reveal that noise levels are, for the most part, relatively low, due to a lack of nearby industrial development, major roadways, and other traditional noise sources.

As one would expect at an active U.S. Air Force installation, noise from aircraft-related activities are common, occurring at irregular intervals. However, such training activities do not hinder FPC operations. In addition, there are no land uses located near the FPC that would be considered to be sensitive noise receptors.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations direct federal agencies to discuss any direct and/or indirect, or cumulative adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented, and the means to mitigate such adverse impacts if they occur. The NEPA regulations instruct federal agencies to consider both beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed action in terms of public health, unique features of the geographic area, the precedential effect of the action, public opinion concerning the action, and the degree to which the impacts are uncertain. Mitigation measures are identified as those actions that would reduce or eliminate potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project. Mitigation, as defined by the NEPA regulations, includes:

- *"Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action"*;
- *"Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation"*;
- *"Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment"*;
- *"Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action"; and*
- *"Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments."*

Potential impacts and measures to mitigate potential adverse impacts associated with the proposed action are discussed under the same headings and in the same order as the preceding description of the potentially affected environment, i.e., first in terms of site characteristics and then in terms of community and regional characteristics.

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Topography

a. Potential Impacts

Initial development of Eglin Air Force Base, including development of the area containing the FPC, altered the natural topography of the FPC site in order to establish level building sites, parking areas and recreational facilities; construct internal roadways; etc. As no ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, deactivation and closure of the FPC would not result in any direct impacts to current topographic conditions. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

No changes to current topographic conditions are anticipated as a result of the proposed action and no measures to mitigate potential topographic impacts resulting from the proposed action appear warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to topographic conditions would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

2. Geology

a. Potential Impacts

Initial development of Eglin Air Force Base, including development of the area containing the FPC, resulted in slight alterations to subsurface conditions during construction of camp buildings, installation of underground utilities, etc. As no ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, deactivation and closure of the FPC would not pose any direct impacts to geologic features and conditions. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

The proposed action would not adversely effect pre-existing geologic conditions at the site of the FPC. Hence, no mitigating measures involving geologic features and seismic conditions are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to geologic features and conditions would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

3. Soils

a. Potential Impacts

Native soils were largely altered as a result of construction activities involving Eglin Air Force Base in general, and the site of the FPC in particular, during construction of the buildings, parking areas, recreational facilities, internal roadways, etc. that comprise the FPC. As no ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, deactivation and closure of the FPC would pose no direct impact to soil conditions and characteristics. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

The proposed action would not adversely effect existing soil conditions or characteristics at the site of the FPC and, therefore, no other mitigating measures are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to soil conditions and characteristics would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

4. Hydrology

a. Potential Impacts

Initial development of Eglin Air Force Base, including development of the area containing the FPC, altered the area's natural hydrology by construction of buildings, roadways, parking areas, recreational facilities, stormwater management system, etc. The FPC is not located within or adjacent to wetlands and, therefore, the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC would not directly impact existing hydrologic conditions. As no ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, adverse impacts to hydrologic resources are not expected to occur as a result of FPC deactivation and closure. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

The stormwater management system in place in and around the FPC directs runoff from the buildings, parking areas and driveways that comprise the FPC. No changes to the volume or quality of stormwater are expected following deactivation and closure and, therefore, no mitigating measures for hydrologic conditions are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to hydrologic conditions and characteristics would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

5. Biological Resources

a. Potential Impacts

Development of Eglin Air Force Base permanently altered the natural ecosystems in the area of Okaloosa, Walton and Santa Rosa counties, Florida. Within the base itself, the area comprising the FPC consists of largely cleared and developed lands, a lightly traveled road network, and numerous standing structures. The majority of the vegetation found within the area comprising the FPC consists of mowed turf and landscape plantings which are maintained on a regular basis.

Although the overall base comprises over 464,000 acres and incorporates a wide variety of natural habitats including wetlands, hardwood forests, etc., the proposed deactivation and closure action would be confined to the 28-acre FPC area, thereby avoiding direct or indirect impacts to any natural areas found nearby. No listed wildlife or plant species and/or their habitats nor any wetlands or surface water bodies would be adversely affected by the proposed deactivation and closure action.

As no ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, adverse impacts to biological resources are not expected to occur as a result of FPC deactivation and closure. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

No adverse impacts to biological resources are anticipated as a result of the proposed action and, therefore, no other measures to mitigate potential biological impacts resulting from the proposed action appear warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Impacts to biological resources would not occur under the No Action Alternative and mitigation measures would not be required.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Potential Impacts

The FPC, comprising approximately 28 acres located in the eastern portion of the base, consists of administrative structures, inmate housing units (dormitories), and other related structures that date to the 1960s. Several of the structures comprising the FPC exceed 50 years in age, however, none of the buildings comprising the FPC have been evaluated as to their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

As no building or ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, adverse impacts to archaeological resources are not expected to occur as a result of FPC deactivation and closure. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Adverse impacts to cultural resources are not anticipated as a result of the proposed deactivation and closure action and, therefore, no measures to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources appear warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to cultural resources would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

7. Aesthetics

a. Potential Impacts

Initial development of Eglin Air Force Base permanently altered the area's natural aesthetic qualities and characteristics by construction of buildings, roadways, runways, parking areas, utilities, etc. Development of the area containing the FPC further altered (albeit, slightly) the area's aesthetic and visual features by the installation of camp-related buildings, internal roadways, parking areas, recreational facilities, etc.

The proposed deactivation and closure action involves no building or ground-altering activities, therefore, potential adverse impacts to visual and aesthetic resources are not expected to occur. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Adverse impacts to aesthetic and visual resources are not anticipated as a result of the proposed action. Therefore, no measures to mitigate potential aesthetic impacts resulting from the proposed deactivation and closure action appear warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to aesthetic and visual resources would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

8. Hazardous Substances

a. Potential Impacts

Deactivation and closure of the FPC is not expected to pose adverse impacts to hazardous substances. With no building demolition or ground altering activities planned as part of the proposed action, deactivation and closure of the FPC is not expected to pose adverse impacts to hazardous substances. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Because no adverse impacts resulting from the use or generation and handling of hazardous substances is expected as a result of the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC, no mitigation measures are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts associated with hazardous substances would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Population

a. Potential Impacts

Following initial activation in 1962, the inmate population at the FPC increased steadily, reaching its peak in 1992 when approximately 1,000 inmates were housed at the facility. Since activation, BOP employment also steadily increased, reaching a peak in 1992 when approximately 152 BOP positions were authorized at the facility. At the present time, approximately 141 positions have been authorized and 106 employees are assigned to the FPC. A review of residency information has revealed that current employees reside within 19 area zip codes, representing a widespread distribution of employees throughout the region.

During the past 15 years, satellite camps have been developed in California, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida among other locations, substantially increasing the number of beds available to the BOP to house minimum-security inmates. By implementing the proposed action, the BOP would cease operation of FPC Eglin Air Force Base, relocating minimum-security inmates to other existing federal correctional facilities with available capacity and transferring the approximately 106 employees currently staffing the facility to other federal correctional facilities where a need for staff exists.

Those employees to be transferred to other federal correctional facilities would likely face the necessity of relocating from their current place of residence. For those employees facing relocation out of the Okaloosa County area, some temporary demographic impacts would be anticipated with a slight reduction in the number of area residents. However, the relatively small number of employees potentially affected (a maximum of 106) together with their spouses and/or other family members and the large population base comprising Okaloosa County (approximately 170,488), should serve to minimize any potential impacts resulting from FPC deactivation and closure. No significant adverse impacts to area demographics are anticipated as a result of the proposed FPC deactivation and closure.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Current FPC staff would be assimilated into other BOP facilities. Because no significant adverse impacts to the area's population are anticipated to result from the proposed deactivation and closure action, no mitigation measures are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would remain operational in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to local and regional demographics would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

2. Economic Characteristics

a. Potential Impacts

In considering the possible deactivation and closure of FPC Eglin Air Force Base, the BOP studied the costs associated with upgrading, replacing or otherwise repairing essential infrastructure systems serving the FPC. BOP analyses have identified a variety of essential structural and other improvements required in order to continue to operate the camp. In recent years, the FPC suffered significant damage during several major

hurricanes, and coupled with the age of the buildings and infrastructure (43+ years), would require a cumulative investment of approximately $11.7 million in improvements to address significant structural defects as well as to remediate environmental (i.e., asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint) as well as fire protection and life safety concerns. Deactivating and closing this FPC would allow the BOP to avoid the substantial investment necessary for continued operation of the FPC.

The FPC is among the BOP's few remaining stand-alone FPC facilities. Deactivating and closing older and/or less efficient stand-alone institutions would enable the BOP to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum-security beds throughout the federal prison system, particularly beds available in satellite minimum-security work camps that are located adjacent to larger, more secure federal correctional facilities.

Closing the FPC and transferring inmates and staff to other existing satellite prison camps would permit shared services thereby reducing the costs to house minimum-security inmates. Stand-alone FPCs, such as FPC Eglin Air Force Base, have relatively high operating costs because such facilities cannot take full advantage of shared services possible at multi-facility locations, such as medical services, food services, and administrative functions. By transferring inmates from FPC Eglin Air Force Base to minimum-security satellite work camps that are adjacent to other existing federal correctional facilities, the BOP can house inmates in a more cost-effective manner. FPC staff would similarly be transferred to other BOP facilities where the need for staff may exist without a net loss of jobs. Othere federal correctional facilities located in relative proximity to FPC Eglin Air Force Base include the four facilities located at the Federal Correctional Complex in Coleman, Florida (approximately 370 miles); FCI Marianna, Florida (approximately 109 miles); FPC Pensacola, Florida (approximately 73 miles), FCI Tallahassee, Florida (approximately 160 miles), among others in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama.

In addition to the significant and recurring investment in essential structural and other improvements and the higher costs associated with operating a stand-alone FPC, the BOP also faces high daily operating costs that are associated with reliance upon utility systems and services available from the U.S. Air Force.

The one-time cost associated with FPC deactivation and closure is estimated at approximately $3.9 million. However, following FPC closure, the BOP would realize substantial annual cost savings. Within the first year following closing, the BOP would realize an approximate net cost savings of approximately $10.6 million ($14.5 million in savings reduced by $3.9 million in costs associated with closure). For the second year following camp closure, the BOP is projecting net cost savings of approximately $14.9 million, rising to approximately $15.4 million in year three (due to increased operating costs) and increasingly greater amounts in later years.

Contrasted against the beneficial cost savings to the BOP is the potential impact of FPC closing to the local and regional economy. Under a worst-case scenario, all 106 FPC employees and their families would relocate to other correctional facilities outside the northwestern Florida region with the subsequent loss of the camp's annual payroll of approximately $9.332 million, the approximately $303,000 spent annually for public utility services, the approximately $2.72 million spent annually for supplies and services and $1.119 million in Trust Fund expenditures (total $13.474 million). The reduction in economic activity from direct employment and local purchases which the FPC contributes annually to the area's large and diverse economy is not considered to be a significant impact.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Significant adverse impacts to the area economy are not anticipated to result from the proposed FPC deactivation and closure, hence, no mitigation measures are necessary.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would remain operational in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to the local and regional economy would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

3. Housing Characteristics

a. Potential Impacts

At the present time, approximately 106 employees are employed at the FPC. A review of residency information has revealed that current employees reside in approximately 19 separate area zip codes, representing a widespread distribution of employees and residences throughout the northwestern Florida region.

By implementing the proposed action, the BOP would cease operation of FPC Eglin Air Force Base, transferring staff to other federal correctional facilities where a need for staff exists. Although not a certainty, the possibility exists that some number of the 106-person FPC staff would be transferred to FPC Pensacola, Florida; FCI Tallahassee, Florida; or FCI Marianna, Florida and continue to maintain residence in Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton and surrounding counties. Those not transferred to FPC Pensacola, FCI Tallahassee, or FCI Marianna would be relocated to other federal correctional facilities within Florida, the BOP's Southeast Region, or across the U.S.

Those employees to be transferred to nearby federal correctional facilities would likely avoid the necessity of relocating from their current place of residence. By avoiding relocation, potential adverse impacts to local and regional housing markets could be avoided. For those employees facing relocation out of the Okaloosa County/Santa Rosa County/Walton County region, some temporary impacts would be anticipated as housing units are added to the market for sale or rental housing. However, the relatively small number of employees potentially affected (maximum of 106) and the large population base comprising Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton counties, should act to minimize the potential for impacts. No significant adverse impact to the local and regional housing markets is anticipated as a result of the proposed FPC deactivation and closure.

b. Recommended Mitigation

While deactivation and closure of the FPC may pose slight temporary impacts to local housing markets, significant adverse impacts are not anticipated as a result of the proposed action and no mitigating measures appear warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would remain operational in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to housing conditions and markets would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

4. Community Services

a. Potential Impacts

Security and law enforcement within Eglin Air Force Base are the responsibility of the U.S. Air Force. Supplementing U.S. Air Force personnel are resources available from the BOP whose staff are responsible for responding to virtually all emergency situations at the FPC. The BOP's well-trained and well-equipped workforce serves to ensure the security of all its institutions with little or no reliance on outside agencies or resources. Beyond the confines of Eglin Air Force Base, law enforcement is provided by the Florida State Police, various county Sheriff's Departments, and municipal police departments. Individually and in concert, these law enforcement agencies provide ample police protection and coverage throughout the region. Following deactivation and closure, the FPC would no longer house inmates and there would be no need to provide law enforcement support to the BOP. Therefore, the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC should posed no adverse impacts upon security personnel and law enforcement agencies serving the base or surrounding community.

The U.S. Air Force provides first response fire protection and emergency medical services throughout the base including the FPC and has in place mutual aid agreements with surrounding communities. Following deactivation and closure, the FPC would no longer house inmates and there would be no need to provide fire protection to the FPC or emergency medical services to federal inmates and BOP employees.

The relatively small number of BOP employees and families potentially affected by the proposed action should result in little or no adverse impacts to law enforcement, fire protection, and health care services offered within the region surrounding Eglin Air Force Base. Significant long-term impacts to these community services are not anticipated following deactivation and closure of the FPC.

As a result of FPC deactivation and closure, approximately 106 BOP employees and their dependents would transfer from the Okaloosa County area for employment elsewhere. While a portion of the transferring BOP employees may remain at their current place of residence, for purposes of this analysis, it has been assumed that all 106 BOP employees and their dependents would relocate out of the area so as to prepare a highly conservative analysis of potential impacts to public school systems.

To account for the dependents of the 106 BOP households, a multiplier of 2.61 persons per household is assumed (based on U.S. Bureau of the Census national estimates of average household size) resulting in approximately 277 persons. To estimate the number and age of school-age children included among the 277 (total) transferring employees and dependents, consideration has also been given to the age characteristics of migrating households in the United States. A ratio relating the total number of individuals of school age (5 to 17 years) to all relocating persons of working age (18 years to 65 years) has been determined. Applying this ratio, 0.2264, to the total number of persons anticipated to migrate out of the region (approximately 277) results in an estimated 63 children of school age. Based upon the percentage age distribution of migrating children in the United States as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, the grade-specific distribution for the estimated 63 children has also been calculated as follows: 28 children enrolled in grades kindergarten through 5; 22 children enrolled in grades 6 through 8; and 13 children enrolled in grades 9 through 12.

The Okaloosa County School System currently serves over 30,000 students in 54 schools. The reduction in the number of school children enrolled in public school districts in the county and surrounding areas (estimated at 63) should pose little or no significant adverse impact. The modest reduction of school-age children anticipated to result from deactivation and closure of the FPC would not be expected to pose significant adverse impacts to area public school systems but instead be manageable.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Since no significant adverse impacts to community services and facilities are anticipated as a result of the proposed action, no mitigating measures are warranted. Because the decrease in public school students resulting from the proposed FPC deactivation and closure action is expected to be small and manageable and not result in a significant adverse impact, no mitigation measures would be warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would remain operational in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to community services would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

5. Land Use

a. Potential Impacts

In 1962, the BOP established the FPC at Eglin Air Force Base by converting surplus buildings for use as a minimum-security camp. The present-day FPC comprises over 40 buildings and structures comprising approximately 200,000 square feet of space, arranged within a 28-acre tract.

Initial development of Eglin Air Force Base resulted in direct land use impacts by transforming a former undeveloped tract into a national defense installation. The largely self-contained nature of the FPC, coupled with the distance between the FPC and adjoining base facilities and activities, served to confine all potential direct land use impacts associated with camp development and operation to the 28-acre site with little or no impacts to adjoining land uses.

Following deactivation and closure, the BOP would relinquish all structures and the grounds comprising the FPC to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force. It is expected that the U.S. Air Force would make use of the former FPC by adapting the administrative offices, housing units, education building, health services, chapel, food service, recreation, warehouse, storage and maintenance buildings, etc. for mission-related purposes, however, there are no specific reuse plans available at this time.

FPC deactivation and closure are not expected to pose significant adverse impacts to adjoining land uses or the adversely influence the value or future use of neighboring private properties. With the proposed action confined to Eglin Air Force Base, potential impacts to off-base land uses would also be avoided. Therefore, adverse impacts to land uses resulting from the proposed action are not anticipated.

b. Recommended Mitigation

The proposed action is not expected to adversely affect land uses within Eglin Air Force Base. Since no significant adverse impacts to land uses are anticipated as a result of the proposed action, no mitigating measures are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would remain operational in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to land uses would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

6. Utility Services

a. Potential Impacts

Deactivation and closure of the FPC is not expected to pose adverse impacts to the provision of public utility services in the area. The BOP currently relies upon the U.S. Air Force for provision of potable water supply and wastewater treatment services. As a result of the proposed closure, the BOP would end its reliance upon these services. Deactivation and closure of the FPC would also end the BOP's reliance upon public utility providers for electric power, natural gas, and solid waste collection services. Deactivating and closing the FPC would also result in reductions in revenues paid by the BOP to the various utility providers. However, the amount of revenue provided to the BOP is small when compared to revenues provided by all area customers. The reductions in revenue resulting from FPC closure are not expected to pose a significant adverse impact to utility providers. Deactivation and closure alone is also not expected to result in the generation of solid wastes. No solid wastes would be generated by the BOP following deactivation and closure.

Significant long-term impacts to utility services are not anticipated following deactivation and closure of the FPC.

b. Recommended Mitigation

With the U.S. Air Force responsible for water supply and wastewater collection and treatment services at the FPC, potential adverse impacts to these utilities are not anticipated. However, any potential impacts to public utilities which serve the FPC (electric power, natural gas, and solid waste collection) would be mitigated by the proper planning, coordination and scheduling of FPC deactivation and closure activities and any associated service disconnections planned by the BOP.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to utility services would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

7. Transportation Systems

a. Potential Impacts

As noted earlier, the inmate population at the FPC increased steadily from the year of initial camp operation in 1962 to a peak in 1992 when approximately 1,000 inmates were housed at the facility. During this period BOP employment steadily increased, also reaching a peak in 1992 when approximately 140 BOP employees were assigned to the facility. At the present time, approximately 106 persons are employed at the FPC.

One outcome of the decline in the number of inmates housed at the FPC is a corresponding decline in the number of employee, visitor and service vehicles traveling daily to and from the facility. With the proposed deactivation and closure, the BOP would cease all camp operations, with the remaining FPC-generated traffic volume removed from the public roadway network leading to Eglin Air Force Base and the FPC (principally the East Gate of the base and Inverness Road). Recent observations revealed the area roadway network is functioning well with the removal of the FPC-generated employee, visitor, and service vehicle traffic expected to have a slight positive effect.

Those employees transferred to other nearby federal correctional facilities (if any) would likely avoid the necessity of relocating from their current place of residence. Under those circumstances, those re-assigned employee trips would be added to the roadway network leading to and from other nearby facilities such as FPC Pensacola, Florida; FCI Marianna, Florida; or FCI Tallahassee while maintaining residence in Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, and surrounding counties. However, the small number of employees potentially eligible for re-assignment should serve to minimize potential impacts.

The BOP also will continue using minimum-security inmates for base laundry operations. The BOP intends to arrange for bus transportation of minimum-security inmates from other nearby federal correctional facilities for daily work activities at Eglin Air Force Base. The small number of bus trips to and from Eglin Air Force Base should off-set a small portion of the decline in employee, service vehicle and visitor traffic to the FPC and should pose no significant adverse impacts to roadway networks leading to the base. No significant adverse impact to area transportation networks is anticipated as a result of the proposed FPC deactivation and closure.

b. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to transportation systems are anticipated as a result of the proposed action, hence, no mitigating measures are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would remain operational in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to transportation systems would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

8. Meteorological Conditions

a. Potential Impacts

Initial development of Eglin Air Force Base, including development of the area comprising the FPC, altered the area's natural environment and original microclimate of the FPC site by removal of vegetation and construction of buildings, installation of parking areas and recreational facilities, etc. As no building or ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, deactivation and closure of the FPC would not result in any direct impacts to meteorological conditions. Potential impacts to meteorological conditions are not expected to occur as a result of the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC which would not directly impact the larger-scale climatology of the area. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

No impacts to meteorological conditions are expected to result from the deactivation and closure of the FPC. Hence, mitigating measures involving meteorological conditions are not warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

9. Air Quality

a. Potential Impacts

The proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC would pose no direct impact to air quality. As no building or ground-altering activities are proposed by the BOP, deactivation and closure of the FPC is not expected to result in any direct air quality impacts. In addition, the proposed action to deactivate and close the FPC is not expected to result in the emission of CFC's, halons or greenhouse gases.

One outcome of the deactivation and closure of the FPC is the elimination of employee, visitor and service vehicles traveling daily to and from the facility. With the proposed deactivation and closure, all FPC-generated traffic volumes would be removed from the public roadway network leading to Eglin Air Force Base with a corresponding reduction of motor vehicle emissions. Elimination of the FPC-generated employee, visitor, and service vehicle traffic is expected to have a slight positive effect on air quality. Following deactivation and closure, the grounds and all standing buildings comprising the FPC would be vacated and returned to the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement between the BOP and the U.S. Air Force.

b. Recommended Mitigation

No adverse impacts to air quality are expected to result from the deactivation and closure of the FPC. Hence, measures to mitigate potential air quality impacts are not warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to air quality would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

10. Noise

a. Potential Impacts

Temporary impacts in the immediate vicinity of the FPC would occur during the deactivation and closure process as moving vans and equipment, buses, and other motor vehicles are employed to relocate inmates, personnel, furniture and equipment to other BOP facilities. The magnitude of such impacts depends primarily upon the specific types of motor vehicles and equipment to be used and the number and frequency of usage. Motor vehicle noise would last for a limited duration and is typically limited to daylight hours. It is also generally intermittent and attenuates quickly with distance. Therefore, noise resulting from deactivation and closure activities is not expected to significantly adversely effect surrounding properties. Once the FPC has been deactivated and the closure process is complete, noise levels would decrease throughout the area because the facility will no longer be operational.

b. Recommended Mitigation

Any noise impacts during the deactivation and closure process would be mitigated by confining the necessary activities to normal working hours and employing noise-controlled heavy equipment to the extent possible. Noise resulting from the proposed deactivation and closure action should be attenuated with distance, which would absorb to a degree any noise occurring within the FPC site. Given the minimal and temporary nature

of potential noise impacts and the distance to any adjacent sensitive receptors, no additional mitigation measures to control noise resulting from the proposed project are warranted.

c. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented and the FPC would continue to operate in its current condition and location. Hence, impacts to noise levels would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION

Implementation of the proposed camp deactivation and closure action would result in less than significant adverse impacts to topography, geology and soils, biological resources, hydrology, land use, aesthetics, fiscal considerations, community services and facilities, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, air quality and noise levels while beneficial impacts would be realized through implementation of a cost-effective measure to house the growing federal inmate population. The FPC has also been identified as the location of 80K898, a significant historic site that has been evaluated as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed action will pose no adverse impact to this important cultural resource.

In order to more efficiently and effectively manage minimum security bedspace and to achieve substantial budget reductions, the BOP has undertaken a number of streamlining and cost reduction initiatives, including the deactivation and closure of correctional facilities considered outdated, obsolete and/or excessively costly to operate and maintain. The objectives of the proposed action are to reduce overall BOP operating costs by deactivating and closing an inefficient stand-alone FPC and avoid the substantial costs of renovation and construction projects necessary to the operation of the FPC as well as for future improvements to camp buildings, infrastructure, and support facilities. Cumulative and secondary impacts are also not anticipated.

D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Regulations for the preparation of EAs require them to address the relationship between short-term use of the environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity. In this instance, following a decision to proceed with the proposed action, the BOP would immediately undertake the deactivation and closure process including arranging for the transfer of inmates and staff to other federal correctional facilities. Any positive or negative impacts to the northwestern Florida region during the closure phase would be short-term with expenditures contributing to economic productivity in terms of the supporting employment and induced personal income.

While the economy of the region may be affected by the closure of the FPC (associated with reduced BOP expenditures in the region), the BOP would achieve long-term benefits by avoiding the substantial capital expenditures necessary to maintain operation of the camp. The proposed action also avoids the higher operational costs associated with stand-alone facilities. The cost saving to the BOP from the proposed closure of the FPC is estimated at approximately $10.6 million during the first fiscal year (after allowing for deactivation and closure costs); rising to approximately $14.9 million in the second year; $15.4 million in the third year (due to increased operating costs), and increasingly greater amounts thereafter.

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Regulations for the preparation of EAs also require that they address irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources associated with the proposed action. In certain circumstances, resources committed would be recovered in a relatively short period of time. In other cases, resources would be irreversibly or irretrievably committed by virtue of being consumed or by the apparent limitlessness of the period of their commitment to a specific use. Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources can sometimes be compensated for by the provision of similar resources with substantially the same use or value. In this instance, deactivation and closure of the FPC would result in few, if any, direct commitments of resources.

Any resources consumed as a result of deactivation and closure would be offset by the resulting societal benefits. The proposed action would require the use of a small amount of fossil fuel during the closure and transfer phase which should be considered irretrievably committed to the action. No other resources would be irreversibly or irretrievably committed.

F. SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE CONSIDERATION OF IMPACTS

All proposed activities are to occur within the confines of the FPC property. Therefore, implementation of the proposed action would not result in significant adverse impacts to the immediate project area, Eglin Air Force Base, or the surrounding community. No adverse impacts are anticipated to topography, geology and soils, biological resources, hydrology, cultural resources, land use, aesthetics, fiscal considerations, community services and facilities, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, air quality and noise while beneficial impacts would be realized through implementation of a cost-effective measure to house the growing federal inmate population. Cumulative and secondary impacts are not anticipated.

V. REFERENCES

V. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

Campbell, Janice, L. and Meyer, Joseph S. *Cultural Resources Survey of 32 Acres at the Eglin Federal Prison, Okaloosa County, Florida*, Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc., Report of Investigations No. 231, 1993.

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United States Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Fort Walton Beach and Destin, Florida.

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VI. LIST OF PREPARERS

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VII. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
CORRESPONDENCE

THE Louis Berger Group, INC.
30 Vreeland Road, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932-1904
Tel 973 765 1800 Fax 973 765 9891 www.louisberger.com

September 8, 2005

Jerry Ziewitz, Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Panama City Field Office
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, Florida 32405

RE: Environmental Assessment for Proposed Federal Prison Camp Closure
Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida

Dear Mr. Ziewitz:

On behalf of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), The Louis Berger Group, Inc. is preparing an Environmental Assessment for the proposed deactivation and closure of the Federal Prison Camp (FPC) located at Eglin Air Force Base in Okaloosa County, Florida. The proposed action involves the closure of the FPC and the return of the 56-acre property and all buildings and structures to the U.S. Air Force for their use. No adverse impacts to native vegetation, wetlands, surface water bodies or unique faunal habitats are expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), we are contacting your office for assistance in identifying the potential presence of any federal and state threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species in the vicinity of the FPC (the project site). In addition, information regarding the presence of environmentally sensitive habitats occurring within the vicinity of the FPC is also requested.

Enclosed is a copy of a map with the study area indicated. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at 973-765-1989. We look forward to your reply. Thank you in advance for your time and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.

Robert J. Nardi, P.P., AICP
Project Manager

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, Florida 32405
(850) 769-0552 Fax (850) 763-2177

FWS Log No. 4-P-06-041

The proposed action is not likely to adversely affect resources protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). This finding fulfills the requirements of the Act.

Gail A. Carmody, Project Leader

Date 10/4/05

Attachment

THE Louis Berger Group, INC.
30 Vreeland Road, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932-1904
Tel 973 765 1800 Fax 973 765 9891 www.louisberger.com

September 8, 2005

Jonathan Oetting, Conservation Information Coordinator
Florida Natural Areas Inventory
1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

RE: Environmental Assessment for Proposed Federal Prison Camp Closure
Eglin Air Force Base - Okaloosa County, Florida

Dear Mr. Oetting:

On behalf of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), The Louis Berger Group, Inc. is preparing an Environmental Assessment for the proposed deactivation and closure of the Federal Prison Camp (FPC) located at Eglin Air Force Base in Okaloosa County, Florida. The proposed action involves the closure of the FPC and the return of the 56-acre property and all buildings and structures to the U.S. Air Force for their use. No adverse impacts to native vegetation, wetlands, surface water bodies or unique faunal habitats are expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

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Sincerely yours,

THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.

Robert J. Nardi, P.P., AICP
Project Manager

Attachment

FLORIDA
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INVENTORY

1018 Thomasville Road
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fax 850-681-9364
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September 19, 2005

Robert J. Nardi
Louis Berger Group, Inc.
30 Vreeland Road
Florham Par, NJ 07932-1904

Dear Mr. Nardi:

Thank you for your request for information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). We have compiled the following information for your project area.

Project:	Federal Prison Camp Closure – Eglin Air Force Base
Date Received:	September 13, 2005
Location:	Township 1 S, Range 22 W, Sections 19, 30 Okaloosa County

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that currently we have several Element Occurrences mapped within the vicinity of the study area (see enclosed map and table). Please be advised that a lack of element occurrences in the FNAI database is not a sufficient indication of the absence of rare or endangered species on a site.

The Element Occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates the precision of the element occurrence location, defined as second (within about 300 feet of the point), minute (within about one mile), or general (within about 5 miles). For animals and plants, Element Occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations that may no longer be extant.

Potential Habitat for Rare Species

Portions of the site appear to be located on or near Potential Habitat for Rare Species. This potential habitat is associated with a known occurrence in the vicinity of: red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) and Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*).

FNAI Potential Habitat for Rare Species indicates areas, which based on landcover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species that is known to occur in the vicinity. Potential habitat layers have been developed for approximately 250 of the most rare species tracked by the Inventory, including all federally listed species.

Potential Habitat is not a regulatory designation, and should not be confused with "critical habitat", which is an official designation made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information on critical habitats can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, 50 CFR 17.95, which lists all critical habitats that have been designated. The

Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center

Institute of Science and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Code of Federal Regulations can be accessed through the following website: "www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html".

The Inventory always recommends that professionals familiar with Florida's flora and fauna should conduct a site-specific survey to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Please visit www.fnai.org/data.cfm for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore, this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

Thank you for your use of FNAI services. If I can be of further assistance, please give me a call at (850) 224-8207.

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Abbey

Edwin A. Abbey
Environmental Reviewer

encl

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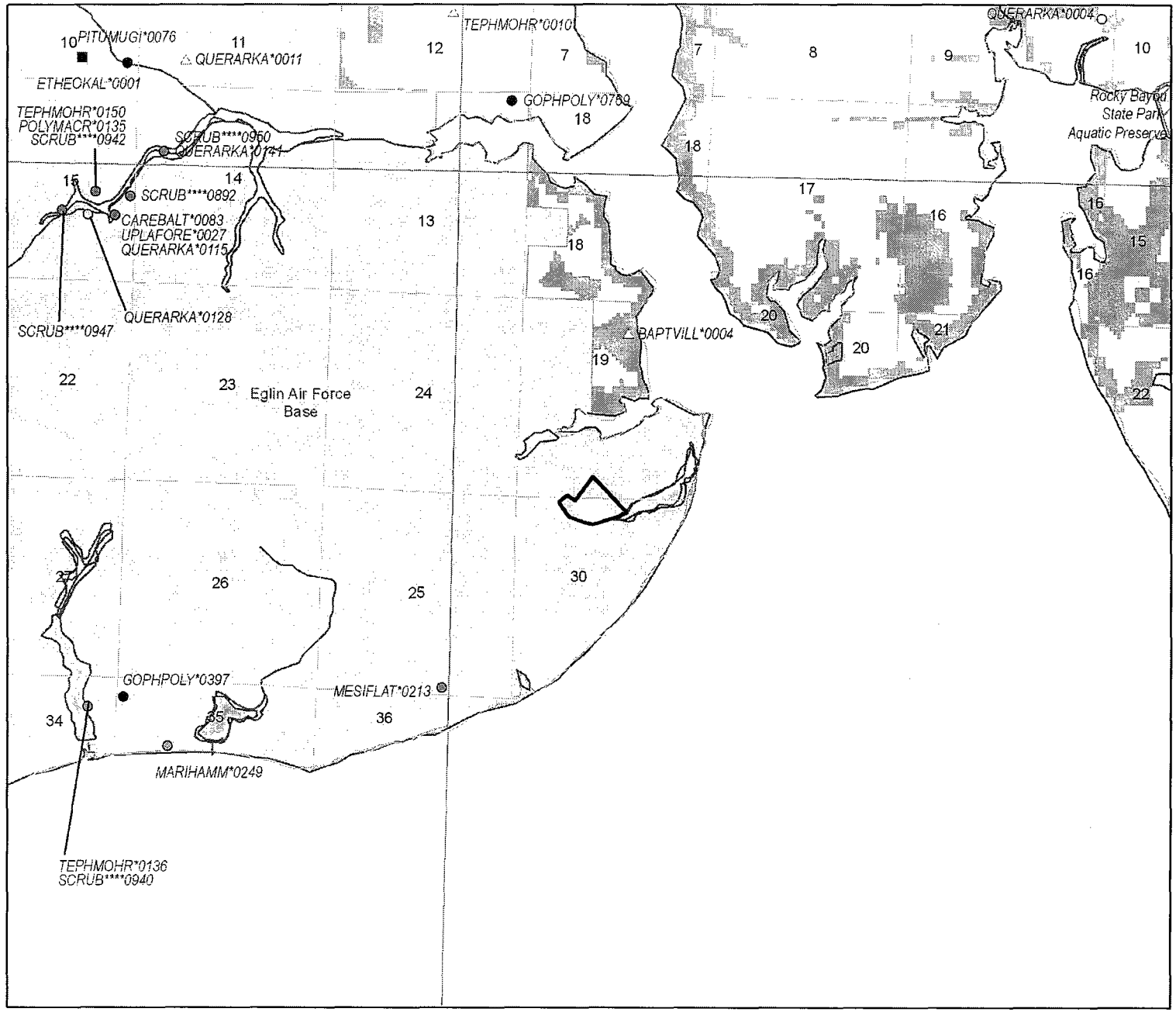
FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

Township 1 S, Range 22 E, Sections 19, 30

Okaloosa County



Element Occurrences

Precision: second, minute, general

- Animals
- Plants
- Communities
- Other

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Scrub Jay Survey 1992-96

FL Fish & Wildlife Cons. Comm. Breeding Bird Atlas Project 1986-91 center point of 10 sq mi survey block

Conservation Lands

- Federal
- State
- Local
- Private
- State Aquatic Preserves

Land Acquisition Projects

- Florida Forever Board of Trustees Projects

Non-Managed Natural Areas

- FNAI Potential Habitat for Rare Species
- FNAI Potential Natural Areas

- County Boundary
- Interstate
- Turnpike
- Major Highway
- Local Road
- Water

Map produced by EAA
Data Source: 06/2005

NOTE
Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents. Shading of water bodies does not reflect known depths.

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory

ELEMENT OCCURRENCES MAPPED ON OR NEAR
PROJECT SITE

Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
PITUMUGI*0076	Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3?	S3	N	LS	1965	No general description given	SPEC (NCSM-9142) COLL 1965 BY SPECIAL FORCES.
ETHEOKAL*0001	Etheostoma okaloosae	Okaloosa Darter	G1	S1	LE	LE	1982	CREEK CA. 7 KM LONG, DROPS FROM CA. 80 FT. TO NEAR SEA LEVEL; RR CREATES SMALL IMPOUNDMENT IN UPPER THIRD; SEWAGE DUMPED IN LOWER PART; DRAINS INTO BOGGY BAYOU/CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY	1 SITE NEAR MOUTH (MAPPED IN U80MET01 & U81FWS02), 2 OTHERS NEAR UPPER END OF CREEK (MAPPED IN U81FWS02 FOR 1975-1978), ABOVE IMPOUNDMENT; OGILVIE SAYS POP. IS OK ON AFB, BUT SEWAGE PLANT EFFLUENT (SEC 15) HAS HURT LOWER SEGMENT. 111 SPECIMENS COLLECTED
GOPHPOLY*0769	Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	1991-10	No general description given	EGLIN AFB (JACKSON GUARD) FOUND SPECIMEN WALKING DOWN STREET.
GOPHPOLY*0397	Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	1988-11	SAND PINE AND LIVE OAK PREDOMINATE. REMNANT LONGLEAF PINES BEING CROWDED OUT; CA. 5 ACRES OF SUCH HABITAT HERE; ADJACENT TO OLD FIELD.	LARGE BURROW APPEARS ACTIVE, SUMMER AND FALL 1988.
TEPHMOHR*0136	Tephrosia mohrii	Pineland Hoary-pea	G3	S3	N	LT	1995-06-12	Scrub and to the north fire suppressed sandhill with sand pine.	Found in open patches of scrub.
TEPHMOHR*0010	Tephrosia mohrii	Pineland Hoary-pea	G3	S3	N	LT	1963-06-07	VACANT LOT.	1963-06-07: FRUITING.
TEPHMOHR*0150	Tephrosia mohrii	Pineland Hoary-pea	G3	S3	N	LT	1995-08-14	Along edge between scrub and type III sandhill, in open sunny patch. Occurs with sand pine, myrtle oak, sand live oak and saw palmetto.	1995-08-14: A few small plants seen. None in fruit (PNDKIN02FLUS).
QUERARKA*0011	Quercus arkansana	Arkansas Oak	G3	S3	N	LT	1923	No general description given	No EO data given
QUERARKA*0115	Quercus arkansana	Arkansas Oak	G3	S3	N	LT	1994-06-03	Upland hardwood forest. Steep slope with laurel oak and sand pine. Much leaf litter, herbs and shrubs are sparse. Plants with affinity for rich (high pH) soil: needle palm, Florida maple, Forestiera ligustrina. American beautyberry and Sebastian bush are	1994-06-03: Species covers as tall shrub in upland hardwood forest at 1 on Braun/Blanquet scale. [PNDKIN02/PNDNOR03]
QUERARKA*0141	Quercus arkansana	Arkansas Oak	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-02-08	1996-02-08: [Scrub occupying a definite zone along the slopes of Toms Creek: Sand pine, myrtle oak, sand live oak (PNDCRO01).]	1996-02-08: [Q. arkansana observed throughout NC EO of Scrub (CTA0000000*950) (PNDCRO01).]

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QUERARKA*0004	Quercus arkansana	Arkansas Oak	G3	S3	N	LT	1982-09-18	UNDERSTORY OF SAND PINE/OAK WOODLAND ON RIDGE.	SPECIMENS FROM PLANTS 8-10 M TALL. (FRUITING SPECIMENFROM 6 M INDIVIDUAL). ASSOC. OAKS: Q. MARGARETTA, Q. LAEVIS. Q. GEMINATA, Q. HEMISPHAERICA.
QUERARKA*0128	Quercus arkansana	Arkansas Oak	G3	S3	N	LT	1995-08-14	On lower portions of south-facing slope of tributary to Tom's Creek. Associated with scrub and xeric hammock, tending toward an upland hardwood forest - mostly sand pine, laurel oak, sand live oak, pignut hickory in canopy; understory not particularly di	1995-08-14: 20+ plants seen, typically between 2-5 cm dbh. None in fruit (PNDKIN02FLUS).
POLYMACR*0135	Polygonella macrophylla	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	1995-08-14	In sunny patch within scrub on a south-facing slope, on a tributary to Tom's Creek. Occurs with sand pine-myrtle oak-beach rosemary scrub.	1995-08-14: Fifteen plants counted, the largest 3' tall and skinny - no large plants seen. Several were small (below 1' tall). None in bloom (PNDKIN02FLUS).
BAPTVILL*0004	Baptisia calycosa var. villosa	Hairy Wild Indigo	G3T3	S3	N	LT	1952-09-22	SANDY HILLSIDE	No EO data given
CAREBALT*0083	Carex baltzellii	Baltzell's Sedge	G3	S3	N	LT	1994-06-03	Upland hardwood forest: Steep slope with laurel oak and sand pine. Much leaf litter, herbs and shrubs are sparse. Plants with affinity for rich (high pH) soil: needle palm, Florida maple, Forestiera ligustrina. American beauty berry and Sebastian bush ar	No EO data given
MESIFLAT*0213	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	1995-06-12	These mesic flatwoods occupy a broad flat area just north of Choctawhatchee Bay. Scrubby flatwoods, scrub, sandhill, and maritime hammock occur in the area between the mesic flatwoods and the bay. Those communities are somewhat intergrading and form a mo	An open mesic flatwoods dominated by widely separated longleaf pines (Pinus palustris). Shrubs are low in most of this occurrence but there are areas of thick gallberry (Ilex glabra) 2 m. tall, and also an area of rusty lyonia (Lyonia ferruginea) much of
SCRUB****0950	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1996-02-08	This scrub occupies a definite zone along the slopes of Tom's Creek; in a very similar way most upland hardwood forest occupies the slopes of steepheads. Very striking contrast from adjacent sand pine-invaded sandhills. The dominance of oaks shows up as	1996-02-07: Possibly an extension of scrub occurrences found west; However, this portion seems more mesic, with less openness in the canopy; this area also lacks beach rosemary (Ceratiola ericoides) and large-leaved jointweed (Polygonella macrophylla); t
SCRUB****0942	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1995-08-14	Small parcel of scrub that occurs on a south-facing creek slope. Uphill is sand pine-invaded sandhill; The scrub grades into xeric hammock to the east and sand pine-invaded sandhill to the west.	1995-08-14: Multi-stem sizes of sand pine (Pinus clausa) form a patchy, open canopy; The canopy trees range in size from 40 cm to 10 cm dbh; The subcanopy is composed of sand pine, with occassional sand live oak (Quercus geminata), and is also open and p

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SCRUB****0892	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1994-06-03	Dense shrubby scrub community on a wide steephead slope, downhill from Sandhill. The canopy is open, small sand pine with a more dense subcanopy of sand pine and sand live oak. Shrub layers are diverse, dominated by myrtle oak and sand live oak but with	No EO data given
SCRUB****0940	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1995-06-12	North of the scrub is an apparently fire suppressed sandhill with sand pine (Pinus clausa), longleaf pine (Pinus palustris), and turkey oak (Quercus laevis). To the south, near the Choctawhatchee Bay shore is a maritime hammock. Some of the shore area is	Two patches of scrub between Bear Creek and Jack Lake. Canopy open, of scattered sand pine (Pinus clausa) some quite large but most around 30 cm (12 inch) dbh. The sub-canopy is fairly sparse, including sand pine, laurel oak (Quercus hemisphaerica), and
SCRUB****0947	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1996-01-23	Small patch of scrub on a south-facing slope of a bend in Tom's Creek. Isolated from another scrub patch to the east by a small sand pine oak forest-dominated tributary. Adjacent dominated tributary. Adjacent uplands are Type III sand pine-invaded sandhi	1996-01-23: Open canopy of relatively small sand pine (Pinus clausa) with a sparse subcanopy of sand pine and sand live oak (Quercus geminata); tall and short shrubs are dense, and multi-layered; the dominant shrub is myrtle oak (Quercus myrtifolia) with
MARIHAMM*0249	Maritime hammock		G3	S2	N	N	1995-06-12	This maritime hammock occurs discontinuously along the shore of Choctawhatchee Bay, just up from the beach. Wet flatwoods or scrubby flatwoods occurs in small wet areas, scrub occurs north of the hammock, and east of Jack Lake a large mesic flatwoods occ	Maritime hammock with a thick evergreen canopy of live oak (Quercus virginiana), laurel oak (Quercus hemisphaerica), sand live oak (Quercus geminata), and sand pine (Pinus clausa). The canopy is dense and shades the understory. Spanish moss (Tillandsia u
UPLAFORE*0027	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	1994-06-03	No general description given	A steep slope with canopy dominated by Laurel oak and sand pines (which are mostly smaller). A lot of leaf litter is found on the ground, herbs and short shrubs are sparse. Certain plants found here have an affinity for rich (high pH) soil, including nee

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

Florida Scrub-Jay Survey and Breeding Bird Atlas Data Layers

In addition to our element occurrence database of rare species and natural community locations, the Inventory has additional data layers that have been provided by state and federal agencies.

Florida Scrub-Jay Survey - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

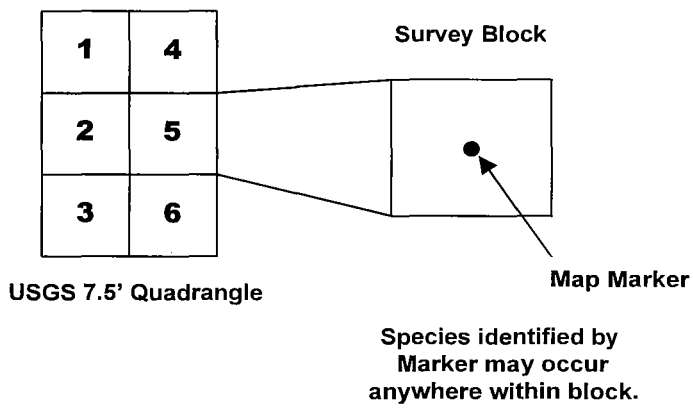
This survey was conducted by staff and associates of the Archbold Biological Station from 1992 to 1996. An attempt was made to record all scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) groups, although most federal lands were not officially surveyed.

Each map point represents one or more groups.

Florida Breeding Bird Atlas Project - Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (now Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission)

This study was conducted from 1986 to 1991, (final report, *An Atlas of Florida's Breeding Birds* by Kale, Pranty, Stith, and Biggs, Nongame Wildlife Program, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission). The study divided the state into "blocks", with each block representing one-sixth of a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. Several categories of breeding activity were recorded by observers.

Each map point is located at the center of a block, and represents species listed as Possible or Probable Breeders within the surrounding block (approximately 10 square miles in area).



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FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center
Institute of Science and Public Affairs
The Florida State University

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Potential Natural Areas (PNA) Data Layer

POTENTIAL NATURAL AREAS (PNA)

The Potential Natural Areas data layer indicates, throughout the State of Florida, lands that are in private ownership and are not managed or listed for conservation purposes that are possible examples of good quality natural communities. These areas were determined from FNAI's scientific staff vegetative interpretation of 1988-1993 FDOT aerial photographs and from input received during Regional Ecological Workshops held for each regional planning council. These workshops were attended by experts familiar with natural areas in the region. Element occurrences in the FNAI database may or may not be present on these sites. In order to be classified as a Potential Natural Area (with the exception of internal rank PNA-5) the natural communities identified through aerial photographs must meet the following criteria:

1. Must be a minimum of 500 acres. *Exceptions*: sandhill, min. 320 acres; scrub, min. 80 acres; pine rockland, min. 20 acres; dry prairie, min. 320 acres; *or* any example of coastal rock barren, upland glade, coastal dune lake, spring-run stream or terrestrial cave.

2. Must contain at least one of the following:
    a. One or more high quality examples of FNAI state ranked S3 or above natural communities.
    b. An outstanding example of any FNAI tracked natural community.

Potential Natural Areas have been assigned ranks of PNA-1 through PNA-4 mostly based on size and perceived quality and type of natural community present. The areas included in internal rank PNA-5 (former ACI Category C) are exceptions to the above criteria. These areas were identified through the same process of aerial photographic interpretation and regional workshops as the PNA 1 through 4 ranked sites, but do not meet the standard criteria. These PNA 5 areas are considered lower priority for conservation than areas ranked PNA 1- 4, but nonetheless are believed to be ecologically viable tracts of land representative of Florida's natural ecosystems.

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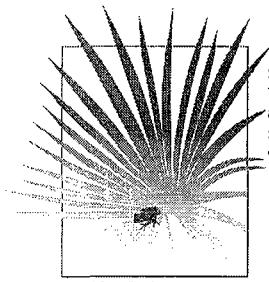

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GLOBAL AND STATE RANKS

Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) defines an **element** as any rare or exemplary component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. FNAI assigns two ranks to each element found in Florida: the **global rank**, which is based on an element's worldwide status, and the **state rank**, which is based on the status of the element within Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, including estimated number of occurrences, estimated abundance (for species and populations) or area (for natural communities), estimated number of adequately protected occurrences, range, threats, and ecological fragility.

GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS

G1	Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G2	Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G3	Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,0000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
G4	Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
G5	Demonstrably secure globally.
G#?	Tentative rank (e.g., G2?)
G#G#	Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)
G#T#	Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)
G#Q	Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)
G#T#Q	Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GH	Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
GNA	Ranking is not applicable because element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. as for hybrid species)
GNR	Not yet ranked (temporary)
GNRTNR	Neither the full species nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked (temporary)
GX	Believed to be extinct throughout range
GXC	Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity/cultivation
GU	Unrankable. Due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).

STATE RANK DEFINITIONS

Definition parallels global element rank: substitute "S" for "G" in above global ranks, and "in Florida" for "globally" in above global rank definitions.

FEDERAL AND STATE LEGAL STATUSES PROVIDED BY FNAI FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state or federal agency.

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

LE	Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
LE,XN	An experimental population of a species otherwise Listed as an Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.
PE	Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.
LT	Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
LT,PDL	Species currently listed threatened but has been proposed for delisting.
PT	Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.
C	Candidate Species for addition to the list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Taxa for which the USFWS currently has substantial information on hand or in possession to support the biological appropriateness of proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.
PS	Partial listing status (species is listed for only a portion of its geographic range).
SAT	Threatened due to similarity of appearance to a threatened species.
SC	Species of concern. Species is not currently listed but is of management concern to USFWS.
N	Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for addition to the List of endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

FLORIDA LEGAL STATUSES

Animals: Definitions derived from "Florida's Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

Animals (Florida Fish and Wildlife Concervation Commission- FFWCC)

LE	Listed as Endangered Species by the FGFWFC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is so rare or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extirpation from the state, or which may attain such a status within the immediate future.
LT	Listed as Threatened Species by the FGFWFC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future. LT* (for Florida black bear) indicates that LT status does not apply in Baker and Columbia counties and in the Apalachicola National Forest.
LS	Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FGFWFC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. LS* indicates that a species has LS status only in selected portions of its range in Florida.
N	Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505.

LE Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

PE Proposed by the FDACS for listing as Endangered Plants.

LT Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered. LT* indicates that a species has LT status only in selected portions of its range in Florida.

PT Proposed by the FDACS for listing as Threatened Plants.

CE Listed as a Commercially Exploited Plant in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.

PC Proposed by the FDACS for listing as Commercially Exploited Plants.

(LT) Listed threatened as a member of a larger group but not specifically listed by species name.

N Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

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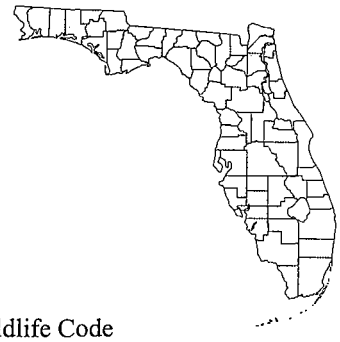
RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER

Picoides borealis



Order: Piciformes
Family: Picidae
FNAI Ranks: G3/S2
U.S. Status: Endangered
FL Status: Threatened
U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act and state Wildlife Code prohibit take of birds, nests, or eggs.

Description: This small woodpecker can be distinguished by its barred, black and white back and wings, black cap and nape, and white cheek patches on each side of the head. Sexes of adults are difficult to distinguish. Red streaks or "cockades" on either side of head of adult males are rarely visible. Juvenile males can be identified by a small, circular patch of red on top of the head that is visible until early fall. This is absent in juvenile females.

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Similar Species: No other Florida woodpecker has a barred "ladder" or "zebra" back and the large, unbroken white cheek patches. Downy (*Picoides pubescens*) and hairy (*P. villosus*) woodpeckers are most likely to be confused, but these species have solid white down the middle of the back and a black triangular patch that covers much of the cheek.

Habitat: Inhabits open, mature pine woodlands that have a diversity of grass, forb, and shrub species. Generally occupies longleaf pine flatwoods in north and central Florida, mixed longleaf pine and slash pine in south-central Florida, and slash pine in south Florida outside the range of

longleaf pine. Forage in several forested habitat types that include pines of various ages, but prefer more mature pines.

Seasonal Occurrence: Nonmigratory. Maintains territories throughout year. They are cooperative breeders with young males characteristically remaining in many natal territories. Young females and non-helper males typically disperse a limited distance during their first winter in search of breeding opportunities elsewhere. Social groups or clans generally constrict the use of their home range when nestlings are present and expand their use during fall and winter after young have fledged.

Florida Distribution: Occurs locally from the western panhandle through the peninsula to south Florida. Distribution tied to remaining areas of old-growth pine forests. Southernmost occurrence is the Big Cypress National Preserve in Collier and Monroe counties.

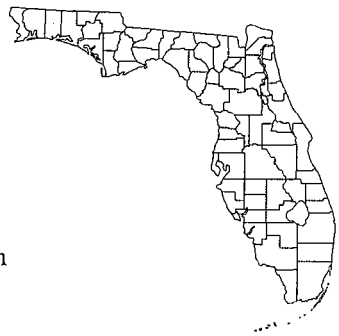
Range-wide Distribution: Primarily Southeastern Coastal Plain from North Carolina to Texas and southern Arkansas. Currently, populations are highly fragmented, and most are small. As of 1990, nearly 90 percent of active sites were in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, and Texas. More than half of the remaining population (9,300 birds) were found on just six sites, while the remaining birds were scattered across more than 100 sites.

Conservation Status: Florida has the largest number of active sites in the world, but increasing fragmentation and poor management of appropriate habitat is cause for concern. Largest concentrations occur on federally managed lands (ca. 80 percent of active sites), with state-owned and private lands supporting a significant number of smaller populations. Two largest populations, comprising 70 percent of active sites, occur on Eglin Air Force Base and Apalachicola National Forest, and there is evidence of declines in the latter.

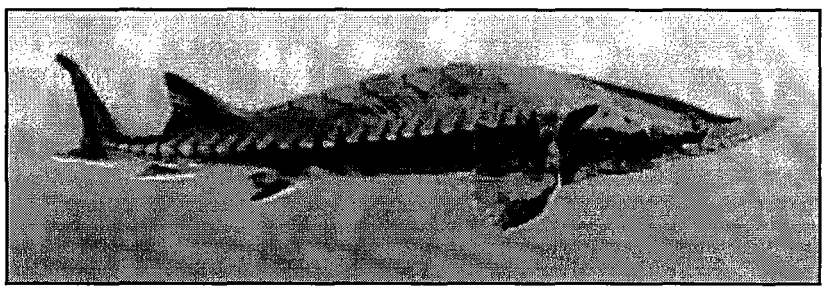
Protection and Management: Federal and state agencies must aggressively manage their extensive tracts of pine forests. Habitat quality in such areas depends on fire for maintaining open, park-like conditions. Considerable variation exists in habitat parameters range-wide, resulting in variable home-range sizes depending on amount and quality of available habitat. Focus management actions on both nesting and foraging requirements. Protect additional populations on private lands to help guard against catastrophic events (e.g., hurricanes).

Selected References: James 1991, Kulhavy et al. (eds.) 1995, Poole and Gill (eds.) 1994, Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, Rodgers et al. (eds.) 1996, Stevenson and Anderson 1994.

GULF STURGEON
Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi



Order: Acipenseriformes
Family: Acipenseridae
FNAI Ranks: G3T2/S2
U.S. Status: Threatened
FL Status: Species of Special Concern



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Description: A large sturgeon, generally reaching 5 - 7.5 ft. (1.5 - 2.2 m), with historical records of specimens reaching 9.5 ft. (2.8 m); vertical mouth, lightly colored viscera, long, sharply V-shaped snout (upturned at the tip in young), and prominent bony scutes (enlarged scales); general body color is blue-black dorsally, fading on sides, and eventually white ventrally.

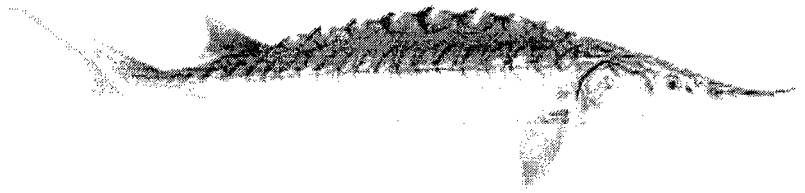
Similar Species: No other sturgeon species are known to occur in Florida's Gulf coastal waters or drainages.

Habitat: Forages in Gulf of Mexico and associated estuaries; spawns in most major coastal rivers in areas with limestone outcrops.

Seasonal Occurrence: Gulf sturgeon is anadromous; adults and subadults spend the coldest three to four months in the Gulf and the remainder of the year in rivers where spawning occurs. Spawning typically takes place February - April.

Florida Distribution: Reproducing populations in Gulf of Mexico and major panhandle rivers eastward to the Suwannee River. Non-breeding animals observed in Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor. During cold years, individuals have been documented as far south as Florida Bay.

GULF STURGEON *Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*



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Range-wide Distribution: Gulf of Mexico and associated drainages westward to Mississippi River Basin.

Conservation Status: Due to the damming of many of north Florida's tributaries to the Gulf of Mexico, the Suwannee, Choctawhatchee and Yellow rivers appear to be the last high-quality spawning areas for the Gulf sturgeon. Banning of commercial harvest of this species has undoubtedly resulted in increased stocks.

Protection and Management: Due to the limited breeding habitat that has resulted from the damming of most of the large rivers within the Gulf sturgeon's range, the recovery of this and other anadromous species will likely require some means for these species to pass dams that are currently blocking their migrations. Protection of existing spawning areas is critical; any main channel or tributary construction or maintenance should be avoided during spawning periods.

Selected References: Gilbert (ed.) 1992, Hoehn 1998, Mettee et al. 1996, USFWS and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Comm. 1995, Wooley and Crateau 1985.

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APPENDIX B
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FEDERAL PRISON CAMP – EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 32 ACRES AT THE EGLIN FEDERAL PRISON OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY

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AND
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FOR SUBMISSION TO
EGLIN FEDERAL PRISON

PRENTICE THOMAS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS NO. 231

1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

In June, 1993, Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc. (PTA), a Fort Walton-based cultural resources management firm, was issued a purchase order from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. The purchase order authorized PTA personnel to conduct an intensive cultural resources survey of approximately 32 acres at the Eglin Federal Prison. Figure 1 illustrates the general survey area and its location within Eglin.

Within this survey area, a small parking lot is planned for construction. Although that impending construction represents the only immediate impact to the area (adjacent to Building 581), the survey was conducted over the entire 32 acres in order to facilitate planning and scheduling in the future. The majority of the tract consists of contiguous property around the main compound, although approximately two acres are associated with a training center south of the main compound.

The survey was carried out as part of the cultural resources management requirements that apply to Federal property. The work was conducted in accordance with State of Florida guidelines for cultural resources survey. In addition, the draft Eglin Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) was consulted. The HPP includes a technical synthesis, a planning manual and a map volume. In particular, the map volume contains two sets of USGS quadrangle maps; one delineates all sites recorded on Eglin and the location of all previously surveyed areas, while the second delineates high, low and indeterminate probability areas and the locations of all historic structures, significant or potentially significant sites and cemeteries. Although no sites had been previously located on prison property, a large part of the land is within a high probability zone.

Survey Area

Within the Eglin Federal Prison, the survey area is bounded to the south and west by two small drainages which flow into Postl Lake to the south and east. The main compound is comprised of several buildings, a recreation area, softball field and sitting area.

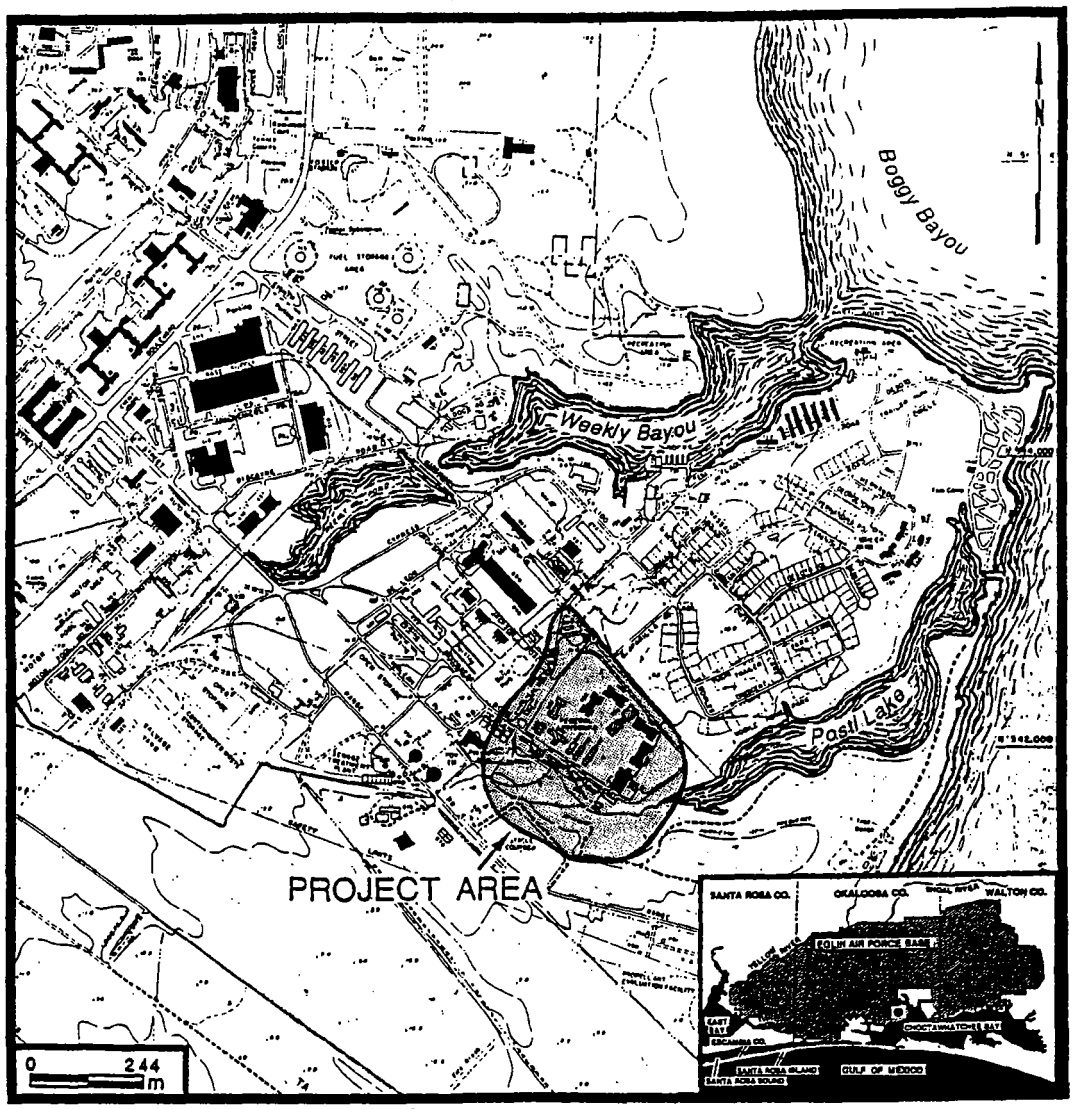

Figure 1. Area map showing the survey area.

Vegetation at the compound is open and park-like with well-maintained grasses. On the extreme eastern end of the project area, near Postl Lake, there is a large hardwood hammock in which oak, hickory and magnolia predominate. A few short leaf pines and cedars are scattered throughout the area. Within the hardwood hammock is a sitting area for inmates; the area consists of several small gardens of ornamental plants, shell and gravel-covered walks, benches, tables and a fountain.

In the southern portion of the main compound there is a courtyard with several concrete sidewalks lined with ornamentals; grasses, shrubs and gardens are dispersed across the area. The hardwood hammock continues in this area, but it begins to thin out (or was cleared intentionally)

toward the buildings. A few pecan trees also occur on the main compound grounds.

The training center, south of the compound, is cleared. Within this part of the survey tract is also a basketball court and an area of landfill.

Site Probability

Examination of the Eglin Historic Preservation Plan (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*) Map Volume shows that a large portion of the survey area is situated within a high probability zone associated with Postl Lake and the several drainages. The area between the drainages is marsh-like and, as noted above, is reported to be fill. Inspection of the maps and the Eglin site master site inventory list revealed that no known sites had been previously reported within the survey area prior to the current study.

Report Organization

A brief environmental overview and culture history of the area, extracted in large measure from the Eglin HPP (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*) are presented in Chapter Two. Chapter Three presents the field methods, a summary of findings and evaluation and recommendations. A bibliography of references cited follows the main text.

CHAPTER TWO
ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Environmental Setting

This section provides a brief review of the overall environmental setting at Eglin. A very thorough and detailed discussion of the environment, based on an extensive geomorphological and paleoenvironmental study, is found in the Chapters Three (*Johnson and Fredlund 1993*) and Four (*Fredlund and Johnson 1993*) of the Eglin draft Historic Preservation Plan (Technical Synthesis) (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*); the following is extracted and, to some extent, paraphrased from that document.

Eglin is situated in portions of Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton counties, Florida. It encompasses approximately 454,000ac, extending 82km (51mi) east to west and 30.5km (19mi) north to south. The northern boundary parallels and is south of Interstate Highway 10, while the southern boundary is delimited by the Gulf of Mexico and Choctawhatchee Bay. The eastern boundary of Eglin is marked by U.S. Highway 331 and the reservation extends westward to East Bay.

Physiography

Physiographically, Eglin is situated within the Coastal Plains province which in turn is comprised of two divisions; the Western Highlands and the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. The division results from past events in which ancient seas eroded into the Citronelle Highlands (Western Highlands) and produced the Coastal Plain. The Western Highlands slope subtly to the south. As sea level dropped episodically, it produced the Gulf Coastal Lowlands which are generally less than 30m above mean sea level.

Of prime geomorphic importance are the marine terraces created by the episodic fluctuation in sea level during the waxing and waning of glacial ice masses during the Pleistocene Epoch. These features are depositional, and in some localities erosional, surfaces comprised of marine sediments ranging in age from the Pliocene to the Holocene.

The terraces are defined geomorphically as landscape features rather than stratigraphically. They slope gently seaward and are often terminated landward by a shore terrace, an example of the latter being a scarp produced by the erosive action of waves along the shoreline. There has been continuing debate regarding the age of these terraces and their location. The Eglin HPP recognizes the following: Silver Bluff Complex terrace; Pamlico terrace; Penholoway terrace; a high terrace complex consisting of multiple, poorly expressed surfaces (e.g., Sunderland, Wicomico); and an upland surface (possibly the Hazelhurst Terrace).

Other major geomorphic features of the coast are a barrier island (Santa Rosa Island) and its associated lagoons and bays. This complex represents classic form and process for the Gulf Coast; geomorphic elements include river mouth swamps and marshes, coastal terraces, the bay and the barrier bar/island (Santa Rosa Island with its tidal inlet and associated tidal colk, marine tidal bar, tidal delta, active dunes, relict dunes, active bay-mouth spits, relict bay-mouth spits and submerged shell reefs).

As is evident, Eglin is situated in an area of environmental diversity that includes upland, interior areas of pine forest, in addition to the coastal lowlands and coastlines, estuarine areas and barrier island.

Soils

Major soil types on Eglin include the following series: Lakeland sand; Troop sandy loam; Chipley loamy sand; Bonifay coarse sand; Ortega sand; Pactolus loamy sand; St. Lucie-Paola sands; Rutlege loamy sand; Pickney loamy sand; Leon sand; Rains fine sandy loam; Bibb-Kinston loamy sand; Bohicket silt loam; Dorovan-Pamlico mucks; and Johns fine sandy loam.

Surface Hydrology

Stream dissection in the project area increases from west to east. The increase in drainage density is a function of: 1) higher elevation to the east, resulting in a greater potential energy; and 2) an increased clay content and hardpan development in the soils and underlying sediments to the east, resulting in lower permeability and consequently more surface run-off and attendant channel development. The result is that smaller expanses of upland areas have been preserved on the eastern side of the project area. Further, there is a distinct asymmetry to the landscape as one proceeds from north to south. Drainage north into the Yellow River, the Shoal River and Titi Creek is steep, whereas the slope is more gradual to the south.

Streams flowing to the north are higher energy systems because of the generally steeper gradients, a function of the proximity to the Yellow River system. Boiling Creek is an example of such a high energy system. Further, the upland surface slopes downward to the west, which is largely a result of the influence of the Yellow River drainage system; the landscape lowers to the west in response to the Yellow River's descent to sea level (East Bay). To the south, the East Bay River system performs a similar function. The drainage pattern varies from dendritic (implying evolution or development of the drainage network in relatively homogeneous material,

e.g., Boiling Creek) to rectangular (e.g., Turkey Creek). The rectangular pattern is a function of differing lithologies of the Citronelle formation.

Ponds of varying types and sizes exist within the boundaries of the reservation. One type may be attributed to the collection of water in depressions which have their bases on hardpans or clay lenses. Examples include Pocosin, Prairie, Bull, Green and Kemmons ponds. Many of these ponds experience appreciable annual fluctuations or dry up for a portion of the year, especially these that are shallow and are at high elevations. Another type of pond is that which occurs in steepheads. This type tends to exhibit the least seasonal variability in water level; an example is Blue Pond.

The coast is dynamic here as evidenced by recent changes that have occurred on Santa Rosa Island (e.g., shift in the location of East Pass and the northward growth of the Island). Also, shoreline erosion is prevalent along the north shore of the eastern half of Choctawhatchee Bay. The marine energy is significantly less focused on the south shore of the Bay. Such erosive forces have resulted in the destruction or off-shore deposition of archaeological sites.

Paleoenvironment

Fredlund and Johnson (*1993*) present a very detailed paleoenvironmental reconstruction based on their 10-year study in preparation of the Eglin Historic Preservation Plan (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*). They note that the most significant change in resource distribution for aboriginals occurred in the early Holocene during the gradual rise of the southern pine forest between 8400 and 7200 years ago, particularly 7800 and 7200 B.P. Before that time, the Paleoindians and Early Archaic groups enjoyed a wide diversity of upland biota; there were few pines and a diverse array of deciduous trees. Such a setting must have had a significant impact on animal distribution and populations since this type of forest would be expected to have a grater carrying capacity for important game animals than one dominated by pine. After the rise of the southern pine forest, environmental diversity greatly decreased and the uplands offered a more limited carrying capacity.

The effects of paleoenvironmental change appear in the archaeological record. For example, whereas Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites are found throughout the uplands of Eglin, along the Yellow River and at streamheads, there is almost no Middle Archaic or pre-ceramic Late Archaic evidence of occupation. The uplands remained an area that was basically shunned by prehistoric populations until the Late Weeden Island culture exploded onto the scene with dramatic increases in population.

Cultural Overview

Previous Work

Although northwest Florida has been the subject of numerous archaeological studies over the years, the land area encompassed by modern Eglin had received relatively little attention until

the 1982 inauguration of New World Research's (NWR) multi-year contract. The years of work conducted under this contract have both enlarged and more sharply defined the archaeological data base at Eglin. However, the sites on Eglin do not exist in isolation. They comprise part of a larger universe that extends west from the eastern shore of Choctawhatchee Bay to East Bay.

NWR's Technical Synthesis component of the Eglin HPP (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*) contains a detailed discussion of all work within the general region. For the purposes of this project, however, the following discussion is confined to previous investigation on Eglin proper.

Although cultural studies of the Florida Panhandle date back to the late eighteenth century, there appears to have been little attention given to what is now Eglin until the twentieth century. From review of the site forms, apparently only four sites had been reported on Eglin prior to U.S. Government acquisition of the property. These include 8Ok85, 8SR44, 8Wl13 and 8Wl14.

Moore (*1901, 1918*) visited these sites, all of which were listed as mounds on the original site forms. 8Ok85 (formerly 8Wl12)1 was a circular mound, 2.5ft in height and 35ft in diameter (*Moore 1918:531*).[1] Moore found no trace of burials, but he did report a mass ceremonial pottery deposit and scattered pieces of sheet mica and hematite. Over six feet in height with a diameter of 40ft, the mound at 8Wl13 produced four secondary bundle burials, pottery caches and sheet mica (*Moore 1901:456-458*).

8Wl13 also produced effigy vessels. Examination of the pottery suggested to Willey (*1949:223*) that this was a Weeden Island mound site.

8Wl14 was recorded by Moore (*1918:534*) as 2.5ft in height and 40ft in diameter. Although looting had taken place prior to Moore's 1918 visit, the mound at 8Wl14 yielded a few, presumably human, bones on the surface. No undisturbed burials were found, but intentionally destroyed mortuary pottery was recovered. This site differs from the other mounds in terms of chronology: the pottery recovered clearly date it to the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek period (*Willey 1949:223-224*). Little data were available on 8SR44 at the time we initiated the survey beyond Moore's (*1901:435*) observation that it had been a mound near Graveyard Point.

Despite the lack of attention to the Eglin area by early investigators, Willey's (*1949*) ceramic analyses and chronological interpretations resulted in the development of a culture sequence through which the affiliation of prehistoric sites could be examined. The subsequent work of William C. Lazarus generated additional data to confirm that the sequence was applicable to sites at Eglin. W. Lazarus, former Chief Scientist at Eglin, was responsible for the identification and recording of a number of sites on the reservation during the 1950s and 1960s.

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[1]Moore originally recorded 8Ok85, the Pippin Lake site, as being in Walton County; its former designation was 8Wl12.

W. Lazarus made a strong contribution to the status of archaeological knowledge in the project area through the publication of numerous findings and observations, many of which are referenced in this document and appear as citations in the bibliography.

In the 1960s W. Lazarus (*1964*) undertook excavations at the Lake Postl II site (8Ok71) on the reservation.[2] The work was conducted under contract with the U. S. Air Force, which had selected the site location for the development of a trailer park. Lazarus (*1964*) identifies a Fort Walton component, dominated by shell-tempered sherds of the Pensacola series. Among the artifacts are sherds of a Pensacola Incised bowl with a high collar and four strap handles. The remains are notable because they articulated, allowing Lazarus to reconstruct the vessel.

Of the 120 sherds that comprise the vessel, only 13 are decorated. Had these sherds not been recovered, the vessel would have been classified as Pensacola Plain. 8Ok71 was comprised of 14 circular shell middens and six row middens, the latter all oriented north to south. W. Lazarus (*1964*) observed that this pattern of row middens had also been present at a pure Fort Walton occupation at La Casa (8SR12), a site in neighboring Santa Rosa County. It is clear that Lazarus considered circular shell middens and, possibly, row middens to be characteristic of Mississippian villages in the area.

During the course of the work at 8Ok71, Lazarus (*1964*) identified another site, Lake Postl III (8Ok72), situated directly across the lake to the south. 8Ok72 also produced a Fort Walton component, though evidence of earlier Deptford and Weeden Island remains were also present. In comparing the two sites, 8Ok71 and 8Ok72, Lazarus (*1964*) suggested that the setting of the latter provided a limited amount of habitable area; if, during the Fort Walton period, it had become overcrowded, some of the population may have moved across the lake to settle at 8Ok71, making it in effect a "suburb" of 8Ok72.

Beginning in the early 1970s, a number of other cultural resources investigations were undertaken in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton counties; however, until 1980, all but seven of the projects were conducted outside of the reservation boundaries. The seven projects on Eglin, all in Okaloosa County, included small surveys for proposed wastewater treatment facilities for Mary Esther, Niceville and West Okaloosa (*Chance 1977a, 1977b; Miller 1976, 1977*); a transmission line (*Tesar and Morrell 1979*); proposed road construction (*Tesar 1980a*); and testing in the area of a proposed housing complex. None of the survey projects located new sites, and all were summarized in short letter reports. The testing project was carried out by Yulee Lazarus, former curator of the Fort Walton Temple Mound Museum. Her excavations were undertaken at site 8Ok107, a Santa Rosa/Swift Creek *Rangia* shell midden located near Poquito Bayou.

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[2]Postl also appears in the literature as Postil and Post'l; Postl is from Lazarus' original site form and will be used throughout this document for consistency.

From 1980 into 1982, M/Sgt. (ret.) Robert Lauderdale located and made collections at 52 previously unrecorded sites on the reservation and one known site, 8Wl13; he did not, however, complete Florida site forms for each site at the time. Part of NWR's multi-year study included the relocation and formal recording of these sites. During the period of our early investigations, Mr. Lauderdale kindly made his collections and field notes available to NWR, and after his retirement he participated in the several phases of NWR's fieldwork.

Of particular importance to the generation of a predictive model was the preliminary model of site distribution developed by Louis Tesar in the late 1970s and early 1980s. As Eglin was initiating its program to manage cultural resources, the DHR was contacted for information on site probability. In response to Eglin's concerns, Tesar examined USGS quadrangle maps and identified areas that appeared to host a likelihood for site location. Eglin gave copies of these maps to NWR and asked that we pay particular attention to the areas designated by Tesar as they were encountered in the field. During the course of NWR's field work at Eglin, Tesar reexamined the maps and identified additional probability areas which were designated as revised probability areas (RPAs). During the judgmental survey, NWR crews were instructed to closely examine any of these areas that fell in or near a survey tract, and to excavate subsurface tests at each.

In the mid-1980s, Ms. Dorothy Gibbons and Mr. Jerry Nielsen, of the Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Environmental Resources Planning Section, conducted a survey of seven parcels of land at Eglin (*Gibbons and Nielsen 1985*). Their procedures and results were presented in a brief letter report. Procedures included having two archaeologists walk parallel transects spaced 20 to 30ft apart in high probability zones. Random shovel tests were placed at 50 to 100ft intervals, and in certain locales they reported the excavation of $1m^2$ pits. The survey parcels are illustrated on USGS maps though none show the locations of any of the subsurface tests.

The results were all negative with the exception of relocating a previously known site, 8SR197, which they evaluated as essentially destroyed by erosion. The site was visited again in 1989 during the coastal erosion study. At that time, intact deposits were identified and the site is evaluated in the Eglin Master Site Inventory as potentially significant. Erosion is, however, a threat to site integrity if preservation measures are not taken.

In 1988, Wilfred M. Husted, with NPS, Interagency Archaeological Services Division, conducted a survey of five small project areas at Hurlburt Field, Okaloosa County. The project areas were located on the eastern side of Hurlburt Field, immediately east/southeast of an abandoned runway known as "Doolittle Runway" (*Husted 1988*). Overall potential in this area was considered low at the outset of work based on NWR's previous investigations (*Husted 1988*). Procedures included survey along transects at 30m intervals with shovel tests conducted at 30m intervals in all areas of poor surface visibility. Surface visibility was, for the most part, good to excellent in two of the project areas, thus negating the need for subsurface testing. No cultural resources were identified.

Recently, the Mobile Corps of Engineers conducted a limited program of testing at 8Ok15, a site that had been evaluated previously as eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Their testing consisted of the excavation of a series of postholes in various portions of the site where construction of an outdoor recreation area was planned. Although several ceramics were recovered and no excavations larger than the postholes were undertaken, the Corps of Engineers determined that the site was destroyed and recommended no further work prior to construction. NWR has, however, identified pockets of intact midden at the site and 8Ok15 remains a significant property in the HPP evaluations. The Corps has also been involved in various small-scale surveys at Eglin. This work has focused particularly on land exchange tracts and borrow pits.

Within the last several years, Woodward-Clyde has had an ongoing services contract with Eglin to provide architect-engineer services. PTA serves as the archaeological consultant with Woodward-Clyde on these projects. To date, PTA has conducted a survey of area proposed for commissary addition (*Campbell 1991*), the site of the Graduate Research Center (*NWR 1991*) and conducted a background study for proposed pipeline construction on Santa Rosa Island (*Mikell 1992*). The current tasks documented in this report represent the most recent investigations carried out under this contract.

In conclusion, the record of investigation prior to 1982 is clearly limited. Most of the known sites were large, coastal middens, and the few surveys conducted in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s produced primarily negative results. Thanks to the efforts of W. Lazarus and Y. Lazarus, however, the available data on sites at Eglin were disseminated to the professional community via conferences, papers and publications. They, and other of the previous researchers cited above, recognized the potential that an inventory of Eglin's cultural resources offered.

Culture Sequence

Again, the summary presented below is taken from the interpretations chapters in the Eglin HPP (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*). Those interpretations were based on NWR's 10-year study at Eglin in development of the HPP, as well as a synthesis and incorporation of all data previously gathered on the reservation and in the immediate surrounding area.

To date, almost 900 cultural occurrences have been identified on Eglin and hundreds more are located in the Choctawhatchee Bay cultural region, of which Eglin is a part. The synthesis of these combined data has led to a significant advancement in the knowledge of the regional culture history (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*). It is not possible to reiterate all details of past occupations in this chapter, but we have highlighted some characteristics of prehistoric and historic Eglin.

Prehistoric Sequence: For reference in this discussion see Figure 2, a chronological chart reproduced from the Eglin HPP (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*).

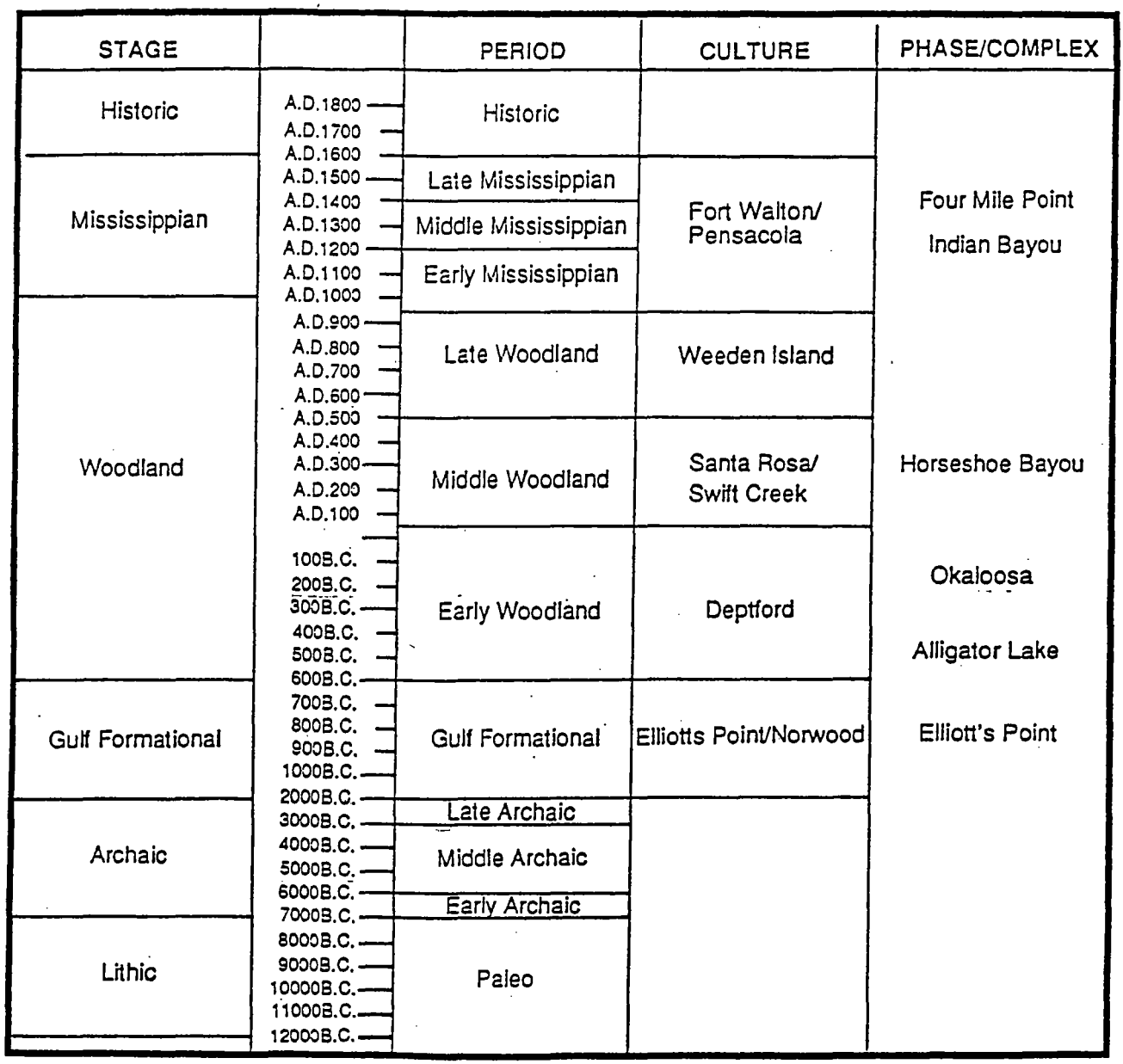

Figure 2. Culture sequence.
(from *Thomas and Campbell 1993*).

Paleoindian/Early Archaic: There is some, but not much, evidence of classic Paleoindian fluted points such as Clovis, and an examination of previously recorded sites off the base indicate these finds are rare. Most of the fluted points were found in the Bay waters near sites on the south shore of the Bay, which, because of lower sea level, was well inland during the Paleoindian period. The points certainly provide limited evidence that there was some movement into the area by the nomadic Paleoindians.

If the manufacturers of the classic fluted Paleoindian points were intensively exploiting the coastal zones of this region, evidence may now lie offshore. These early populations roamed a landmass considerably larger than present-day Florida. The rise of the sea level around 6500 B.C. would have submerged any sites that were on the former coastline of the Gulf.

The best evidence of early occupation at Eglin is represented by point types that are variously viewed as Terminal Paleoindian or Early Archaic. Most common are Bolen points, although specimens of the types Santa Fe, Nuckolls, Dalton, Kirk Serrated, Suwannee and Wacissa were also found. These types are all similar in age and represent a change in technology away from production of the fluted points.

Most of the components are identified on the basis of a single diagnostic point and a number of Paleoindian/Early Archaic sites have not been investigated beyond the survey/recording level of effort. Consequently, we are unable to venture any suggestion as to site type.

The distribution of Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic remains indicates substantial use of the area. Some interesting trends are also apparent. A number of sites are situated on or very near tributary heads along major divides. Other sites are found along small drainages near the Yellow River.

Middle Archaic to Late Archaic: In the majority of cases, under this heading we are really discussing isolated projectile points rather than components. These points are referenced in the literature as simply spanning a range from the Middle to Late Archaic. The diagnostic types from sites on Eglin include Florida Archaic Stemmed (e.g., Marion and Putnam), Kays, and Westo. Also included in the Middle to Late Archaic group is one site, 8Ok376, which produced two indeterminate points that appear generally Archaic in morphology. Remains from sites off Eglin are similar, although one site (8Wl65) produced an atlatl weight in addition to projectile points.

Both on and off Eglin, finds have been made at sites around Choctawhatchee Bay. In addition, one site was found on the Sound and another on East Bay. Due to the lack of clear artifacts associations, site type is impossible to assess in almost all cases.

The major problem with interpreting these finds is the temporal overlap of point styles. Many of the types identified in the study area may be either Middle or Late Archaic or even Late Archaic to Woodland. Any of the points may have even been found and used by later occupants

of the region so that their location in the archaeological record does not represent the place of initial discard. Overall, these diagnostics, when found in isolation, which is primarily the case at Eglin, have provide little for interpretation.

The most confusion is created by the Florida Archaic Stemmed types. Some of these chronologically ill-defined points have been firmly identified in Gulf Formational contexts. A good example is the Putnam point, an Archaic Stemmed type that is thrown into this dubious middle to late range, but which has also been identified in Elliotts Point contexts. Florida Archaic Stemmed points are also similar morphologically to Destin points which are marker of Elliotts Point on the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Gulf Formational: The median radiocarbon dates bracket the Elliotts Point Complex to somewhere around 2000 B.C. to sometime before 600 B.C. During this time frame the Eglin region witnessed what appears to have been a three-part development of the Gulf Formational traditions, all related to the Elliotts Point Complex. From the radiocarbon dates at Meigs Pasture (8Ok102), it appears that the nascent stage of the Elliotts Point Complex occurs sometime around 2000 B.C. This stage is not well defined as fluorescent Elliotts Point, but seems to be characterized by the beginnings of accretional mound deposition and the appearance of crude, amorphous baked clay objects.

Sometime after its initial appearance and before 1100 B.C., the Elliotts Point Complex fluoresced into its classic form, marked by a distinctive artifact inventory that includes well formed baked clay objects, known as Elliotts Point Objects for their similarity to Poverty Point Objects. Other artifacts typical of this assemblage include microliths and exotic items indicative of participation in the Poverty Point trade network and the distinctive Destin points.

Fourmile Peninsula, in Walton County, was clearly a focal point for the redistribution of trade items. Buck Bayou Mound, a massive shell midden, was likely the regional center around which populations gathered periodically to redistribute materials and feast.

The final developments distinguished by the introduction of fiber temper pottery into the Elliotts Point suite of artifacts. The precise point at which fiber-temper ceramics were incorporated into the artifact repertoire is unknown, but Lazarus's (*1965*) radiocarbon date from the Alligator Lake site (8Wl29), off Eglin, indicates fiber-temper pottery was present by 1100 B.C. How long the fiber-temper tradition lingered after the decline of the Elliotts Point Complex is unknown.

Evidence of fiber-temper ceramics in the absence of Elliotts Point Complex artifacts in locations away from the coastal areas may represent a fourth, perhaps transitional development of the Gulf Formational, but since only a small number of scattered sherds have been found to date, the data are insufficient to address the issue.

With the decline of the Elliotts Point around 650 B.C., the Gulf Formational tradition was truncated in the project area by emergent Woodland (Deptford) culture. With the exception of

ceramics from one site (Alligator Lake-8Wll29) and isolated examples, there is no evidence of the Late Gulf Formational Alexander culture which succeeded the fiber-temper tradition in the Mobile Basin.

Sometime around 1000 B.C., the pass to the Gulf from the Choctawhatchee Bay was restricted by the formation of Moreno Point, the barrier spit at present-day Destin. This condition resulted in a shift in Bay shellfish species and may have had an effect on Elliotts Point culture as well.

Deptford Culture: The environmental changes that took place in the Choctawhatchee Bay sometime after 1000 B.C. resulted in adaptive shifts evident in the Deptford middens found in the project area. These adaptive shifts were accompanied by other cultural changes that were taking place and would ultimately lead to the decline in the Elliotts Point Complex. The combination of more refined techniques of ceramic manufacture, settlement shifts in response to lower sea level and the decline of the powerful Poverty Point trade network created a situation in which Deptford culture became firmly established.

While there does appear to have been a radical shift in material culture, there is also some evidence of continuity between the Elliotts Point Complex and Deptford occupations. The continuity is attested to by a continued selection for coastal settings and the continued occupation of some, though not many, of the same sites.

The most dramatic aspect of Deptford settlement is a concentration of Deptford sites on the north shore of the Santa Rosa Sound along the Narrows. This dense concentration of village sites begin at the Narrows where the Sound adjoins the Bay and continues west along the Sound shore. The Narrows represent a superb ecotone where the Bay and Sound converge and it is probable that this would have been a highly attractive setting.

Three phases have been suggested for the Deptford in the region. The dates from Alligator Lake (8Wl29) and 8Ok126 confirm an early phase of Deptford, the Alligator Lake Phase, beginning around 630 B.C. Stratum II at 8Ok126, which produced the date of 630 B.C., yielded 21 unidentified plain wares and seven eroded check stamped sherds, as well as on Deptford Bold Check Stamped and two Deptford Linear Stamped ceramics. The level from which Lazarus (*1965*) obtained the date of 625 B.C. at Alligator Lake produced seven Deptford Bold Checked Stamped, five Deptford Simple Stamped and two Deptford Linear Checked Stamped sherds. It would appear from these data that the full suite of Deptford stamped ceramics was being manufactured by the earliest populations of this culture.

The earliest deposits at 8Ok126 were stratified under a later occupation for which we obtained two dates of 330 and 320 B.C. The associated pottery includes only 26 unidentified plain wares, an obliterated stamped sherd and seven eroded Deptford Check Stamped sherds. This assemblage provides an inadequate basis for distinguishing any differences between the ceramics of the two occupations, but the radiocarbon dates and the stratigraphic positioning make it clear that the site was occupied by two temporally distinct Deptford groups.

Additional excavations at sites like 8Ok126 may ultimately enable us to discriminate between the early and middle phase assemblages. However, Deptford culture apparently endured over a long period of time. Like their western counterpart, Tchefuncte, it may be the Deptford people were a conservative lot and slow to change.

Change did come around 50 B.C. when influence from Marksville to the west an Swift Creek to the east began to arrive. These changes are manifested as the Okaloosa phase, defined by Thomas and Campbell (*1985*) on the basis of the work at the Pirates' Bay site and confirmed by excavations at Eglin.

The Late Deptford Okaloosa phase dated by radiocarbon assays from samples at the Pirates' Bay (8Ok183) site to between about 50 B.C. to A.D. 150 (*Thomas and Campbell 1985*). The artifact inventory is characterized by a continuation of Deptford pottery, the presence of classic Santa Rosa series sherds, some Marksville remains and crude, incipient Swift Creek styles. It was clearly a time of renewed or heightened influence from the west and, with the introduction of the Swift Creek styles from the east, the Okaloosa phase potters were actively engaged in ceramic experimentation.

The lithic assemblage contain interesting items that will continue into the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek times. The items are a collection of small, backed white quartz pebbles that appear to have been specialized tools.

Evidence gathered on Eglin and in the surrounding study area clearly show that settlement shifted from camps, small hamlets and specialized activity areas around a regional mound center during Elliotts Point to a settlement pattern reflecting the growth of central based villages in Deptford. With the beginning of Deptford, the area hosts large villages that were probably occupied year-round. Moreover, except for the changes in ceramics in the Okaloosa phase, there is little evidence of a difference in villages between Early, Middle, and Late Deptford sites.

In addition to the central base villages, numerous small Deptford artifact scatters and shell middens are found throughout Eglin and the surrounding area. Many of these probably represent camps that were visited by village occupants for the purpose of resource exploitation, but the data are inadequate to assess the time of occupation in most cases. Ample evidence of subsistence is provided by sites both on and off Eglin. Numerous middens indicate the Deptford people were engaged in the exploitation of shellfish. Oyster predominate, but *Rangia*, Mercenaria, Strombus, and Busycon represent minor occurrences and there was an incidental amount of Pecten, moonsnail and Fasciolaria. It is, however, unlikely that shellfish exploitation account for a major part of their diet. The faunal remains from Deptford sites reveals that the occupants were actively hunting and fishing as well.

The best evidence for other subsistence pursuits is derived from the faunal remains at 8Ok126 on Eglin and deFrance's (*1985a*) detailed analysis of remains from Pirates' Bay (8Ok183). Among the fish species are blue runner, Jack Crevalle, sheepshead, striped mullet, southern flounder, marine catfish, black drum, red drum, specked trout, white trout, bluefish, and

some evidence of barracuda, sea bass and shark. Other faunal remains represented in the Deptford middens include white-tail deer, gray squirrel, rabbit, opossum, rodents, striped skunk, muskrat, and black bear. Migratory fowl and reptiles were also recovered.

The Deptford culture in the study area overall appears quite different from that found to the east. The absence of mounds is one difference and the apparent non-participation by Eglin area people in the Yent ceremonial complex is another. In the absence of any evidence of the burial mound tradition, the data from this region suggest the Deptford people disposed of their dead in prepared graves within or adjacent to their villages.

Santa Rosa/Swift Creek Culture: After a long period of relatively conservative lifestyles and what appears to have been a reasonably stable economy based on fishing, hunting and shellfish collection, the Late Deptford Okaloosa phase occupants of the project area became the recipients of renewed outside influence. The continued appearance of Santa Rosa series pottery represents the spread of Marksville influence from the west, while Swift Creek traits were moving into the area from the northeast. As noted previously, environmental shifts occurred again in the Bay, altering the availability of certain shellfish species. These effects were marked by changes in the material culture, subsistence pursuits and community patterning. They are identified in the archaeological record by the appearance of sites of the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture variant.

Looking at the Eglin data in conjunction with that from the surrounding area, there are some significant difference in the patterns of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek site distributions versus that of the Deptford. The major distinction appears to be a shift away from the central based villages on the Narrows to settings around the Choctawhatchee Bay. The large Deptford village at Pirates' Bay (8Ok183) was abandoned after the Okaloosa phase and not reoccupied until Late Weeden Island. Although several Santa Rosa/Swift Creek sites are along the Narrows on the shore on the shore on the Sound, most of these represent camp-like occupations. Two sites outside Eglin may represent villages on the Sound.

Radiocarbon dates on Santa Rosa/Swift Creek sites on and off Eglin indicate a time range from around A.D. 150-200 to A.D. 500. Moreover, the data have been useful in defining in the Horseshoe Bayou phase, representing the entirety of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture in the area (*Thomas and Campbell 1990*). Three types of sites are characterize villages during this time frame. They are shell middens that are linear, circular or horseshoe shaped.

Exploitation camps are represented by the remains on Eglin at 8Ok26, 8Wl176 and 8Ok107. The information on 8Ok26 is derived primarily from the work of Lazarus (*1958*). Situated near Jack's Lake on the west shore of the Choctawhatchee Bay, the site produced a collection of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek sherds and appears to have been a seasonal camp. Although shellfish remains are reported in the midden, Lazarus (*1958*) does not identify the species and the midden had been destroyed by the time it was investigated by the NWR recording crews.

Among the mammal species represented in Santa Rosa/Swift Creek middens are appreciable remains of white-tail deer, which defrance (*1985b*) reports are overwhelmingly the most important mammalian species represented at a number of sites she has researched. Other mammals remains include domestic dog, opossum, swamp rabbit, raccoon, striped skunk and unidentified rodents. A wide variety of fish species were obtained, including blue runner, Jack Crevalle, sheepshead, hardhead catfish, Atlantic croaker, flounder, red and black drum,specked trout, sea bass and several others. There is also evidence that turtles, alligators and snakes were exploited for food. Avian remains include common loon, king rails, lesser scaup, green-winged teal, mallard and the American pintail.

The material culture of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek is also well documented. The data clearly demonstrate that the populations were actively engaged in long distance trade. Sheet mica and copper both represent exotic items of trade. There is also evidence of the importation of opaque quartz pebbles, Fort Payne chert, greenstone, quartzite, clear quartz and quartz crystals.

Ceramics include St. Andrews Complicated Stamped, West Florida Cord Marked, Crooked River Complicated Stamped (in minor quantities), Gulf Check Stamped (only if they have scalloped rims), Alligator Bayou Stamped, Santa Rosa Stamped and Basin Bayou Incised. Noticeably infrequent is the type New River Complicated Stamped, a presumably early marker of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek and one that was found in association with the Okaloosa phase of Deptford.

Many of these sites produced appreciable quantities of shell and vertebrate faunal remains. Worked bone from Horseshoe Bayou include drilled teeth, presumably used as pendants, and polished, pointed pieces of bone that were utilized as pins, awls or punches. Similar items have been recovered from other sites in the area.

A shift from oyster to *Rangia* exploitation by Santa Rosa/Swift Creek occupations on the Choctawhatchee Bay is clearly documented in the archaeological record. The clear majority of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek shell middens at sites in settings around the Bay are dominated by *Rangia* with little to no evidence of oyster. This is marked change from the pattern of Deptford groups, but did not extend into later Weeden Island times when oyster was again the most sought after shellfish species.

It is our belief that the shift to *Rangia* exploitation by Santa Rosa/Swift Creek people was not due to a preference for that particular species. Apparently, a change in salinity took place in Choctawhatchee Bay that led to an increase availability of *Rangia* during the time the area was occupied by Santa Rosa/Swift Creek populations and perhaps during the Late Deptford occupations.

Weeden Island Culture: Remains of Weeden Island occupations are literally broadcast over the reservation and in the immediate areas outside of Eglin. Although coastal settlement continues, the interior patterns of distributions reflect a sharp change in land use from that evidenced by the occurrence of Deptford or Santa Rosa/Swift Creek sites.

The issue of chronology is an intriguing one for Weeden Island and cannot be summarized here (refer to *Thomas and Campbell 1993*) with any thoroughness, so we will only provide the basis for the divisions. We recognize three types of assemblages that characterize the Weeden Island sites in the Eglin area. The sites labeled Early Weeden Island-A contain assemblages typically regarded as representing early collections (*Willey 1949; Percy and Brose 1974; Tesar 1980a; Mikell et. al. 1989*). Those designated Early Weeden Island-B contain assemblages with high frequencies of incised and punctated Weeden Island types without any evidence of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek ceramics. These sites are distinguished because a radiocarbon date from one, 8Wl191, indicates a very early appearance of Weeden Island in the project area. The Late Weeden Island sites are rather self explanatory, containing assemblages characterized by relatively high frequencies of Wakulla Check Stamped ceramics without any evidence of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.

While there is ample evidence of extensive cultural interaction by coastal plain populations, the factors responsible for the marked change in settlement and population increase are not completely clear. Percy and Brose (*1974*) regard the trends as a reflection of the increased importance in horticulture. This is very likely a factor, although no direct evidence of horticulture has been documented on Eglin.

The types of sites represented by Weeden Island remains in the Eglin area include mounds, villages, hamlets, and camps. From the evidence accumulated to date, no marked change in community patterning appears through the period of Weeden Island occupation except for an increase in the number of sites.

Villages in the Eglin area are both large and small shell middens much like those described by Milanich and Fairbanks (*1980*). There are several configurations that characterized Weeden Island village middens, which have been confidently identified only in coastal settings in the study area. In many cases, the sites contain linear deposits that actually represent a number of overlapping small circular shell heaps. The Weeden Island occupation at 8Wl68, on the north shore of the Bay, is an example of this type of village. This site contains a number of oyster shell heaps in the western portion, but they overlap to form a continuous midden in the eastern part of the site. There is also some evidence of prepared living surfaces at these linear Weeden Island middens.

8Ok380, situated on the Sound near 8Ok133, typifies another configuration. It is a horseshoe-shaped shell midden that represents a small Weeden Island village. The semicircular or horseshoe-shaped arrangement appears to be characteristic of Weeden Island as well as Santa Rosa/Swift Creek community patterning (*Milanich and Fairbanks 1980*).

Milanich and Fairbanks (*1980*) comment that some villages in northwest Florida were situated away from the coast in ecotonal settings between the coastal scrub flatlands and the coastal strand. There is little evidence of that particular village setting, although villages are found near freshwater streams both on the shore of the Bay and on the Sound.

To date, we have identified no village middens in the interior such as those found in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint rivers area (*Milanich and Fairbanks 1980*). There is however, increased evidence of settlement in the interior of Eglin and we believe that some of these must have been villages. In particular, we find Weeden Island sites strung out in semicircular fashion around springheads, a trend suggested by Milanich and Fairbanks (*1980*) as distinctive of the culture. The Torreya site (8Li18) in Liberty County represents such a situation where several houses were situated in a crescent fashion around a springhead (*Percy 1971*).

Two Eglin sites in the western portion of the study area may represent a similar situation. 8SR19 produced a Weeden Island collection from deposits around the springhead of Indigo Creek, a tributary of Boiling Creek. In that same area, 8SR20 is located at the springhead of Little Boiling Creek. This situation may be a pattern in the interior of Eglin.

The community patterning and distribution of sites suggest that the Weeden Island populations were engaged in a seasonal round. Whereas Deptford and Santa Rosa/Swift Creek people appear to have established year-round villages on the coast, the central based villages does not seem as strongly indicated by the Weeden Island data. Milanich and Fairbanks (*1980*) make a similar observation in their discussions of Weeden Island in general.

Subsistence remains were recovered from several sites with Weeden Island components, but some of these had multiple occupations. The best information on subsistence is derived from 8Ok151, a single component Late Weeden Island site, and 8Ok133, a predominantly Early Weeden Island-A site with a minor occurrence of Deptford remains. Most of the faunal remains from these sites represent the remains of fish, although white-tail deer, unidentified mammal, unidentified avian, freshwater turtle and pond/cooter turtle were also recovered. Collections from data recovery level excavations would likely reveal extensive evidence of hunting.

Fish remains indicate the Weeden Island people were taking full advantage of the Bay, Sound and Gulf. Represented in the collections are boney fish, herring, saltwater catfish, sea catfish, jack, porgies, sheepshead, mullet, flounder, bowfin, drum and gar. Most of the middens, as noted, were comprised of oyster, although *Rangia* is found at sites on the Sound and the bayous. One site, 8Ok151, produced crab remains.

Ceremonialism, represented by ritual mound burial, reaches a peak in the Eglin area during Weeden Island times. Milanich and Fairbanks (*1980*) observe that it is only in northwest and north Florida that we see the patterned burial mounds with east side deposits. Within the Eglin area there are 16 Weeden Island mounds, three of which are on Eglin proper (8Wl13, 8Ok85, and 8Ok174).

Fort Walton/Pensacola Culture: The Eglin project area, like much of the northern Gulf Coast, witnessed a replacement of Late Woodland culture (Weeden Island) by the Fort Walton and Pensacola Mississippian culture variants no later than A.D. 1200 and probably somewhat earlier. As Tesar (*1980b*), Brose and Percy (*1978*) and others have pointed out, a general Weeden Island sand-tempered ceramic tradition appears to metamorphose into Fort Walton in both the

Choctawhatchee and St. Andrew bay areas without much evidence of an evolutionary transition. While this is probably not entirely true and does not argue for instantaneous Mississippianization or invasion, there is no clear evidence to characterize the period of two to three hundred years of late Weeden Island to Fort Walton transition. Knight (*1984*) points out that the transition lacks clarity for the Pensacola variant as well.

The late prehistoric culture of northwest Florida had at least two regional expressions, Fort Walton and Pensacola. Fort Walton and Pensacola share traits with each other as well as with other Southeastern Mississippian groups. Willey (*1949*) defines the Fort Walton culture and appends the Pensacola ceramic series to it. Recent investigations, however, have demonstrated that Fort Walton and Pensacola are distinctive expressions, or variants, of a more generalized Southern Mississippian cultural development. Artifact assemblages, mound and community settlement system patterns and behavioral norms inferred from the archaeological data "leave no doubt that they were Mississippian peoples with social and political systems that were more complex than those that had previously evolved in [northwest] Florida" (*Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:193*).

In terms of ceramics, Fort Walton is generally characterized by distinctively incised and punctated as well as plain grit- and/or sand-tempered pottery found in both coastal and inland riverine sites (*Willey 1949:452-488*). The Pensacola variant (*Fuller and Stowe 1982; Fuller 1985; Stowe 1985*) is distinguished from Fort Walton by its shell-tempered decorated and plain ceramics (*Willey 1949*) that dominate assemblages with minor sand tempered components (*Fuller and Stowe 1982*).

Both Fort Walton and Pensacola series pottery is found in the Eglin area, represented on base by 29 sites. At some of the sites, only a few sherds were recovered; these are little more than occurrences of minimal interpretive value. The remaining sites, however, provide useful data. While many of the sites also exhibit evidence of earlier prehistoric occupations, several are single component sites.

The most striking aspect of the settlement distribution is the resurgent selection for coastal locations to the almost complete exclusion of interior settings. This pattern of distribution represents a marked departure from that seen during the Weeden Island occupations. Of the Fort Walton/Pensacola components on Eglin, only three are located well into the interior, all found on the Yellow River. Two other interior sites are situated on south-flowing tributaries.

The village plan of Fort Walton/Pensacola sites is documented by Lazarus (*1971:45*) in his overview of areas west of the Apalachicola River. The principal type of village in the area of Choctawhatchee Bay is represented by 8W151, an off-Eglin site on the west side of Hogtown Bayou, which he describes as "...six or seven small midden piles of shell... arranged in a pattern'(*Lazarus 1971:45*). The data from the Eglin study are consistent in that almost all major villages are characterized by accumulations of shell that are deposited as individual heaps.

Major villages were likely occupied year-round by at least limited populations, while the smaller hunting, gathering and horticultural loci were occupied seasonally by only small groups. If horticulture was an economic concern, it may have occurred only at small, scattered sites where arable soils were present (*Larson 1980:206-219*) or it may occurred at both small sites and near villages, as well.

Smaller Mississippian coastal sites on Eglin are less intensively utilized non-nucleated sites related to probable hamlets. These could represent dispersed households, and resource exploitation or special function sites (camps). Examples of probable coastal hamlets have been found at a number of sites and there are also others that may be interior remains of a hamlet. Camps may be related to population fissioning and dispersal on a seasonal or periodic basis.

As with Curren's (*1976*) and Larson's (*1980*) models for late prehistoric coastal subsistence adaptations, the Eglin settlement system implies that there was a schedule population movement both between villages and smaller sites and likely between villages, themselves. These populations movements must have been scheduled to take advantage of optimal exploitation conditions.

Although there are fewer mounds than those observed for the Weeden Island sites, there is clear evidence of ceremonialism in Fort Walton/Pensacola culture. Six mounds exist in the Eglin area, although none occur on Eglin proper. The mounds contain a variety of Fort Walton/Pensacola ceramics.

The most impressive of the mounds is clearly 8Ok6, the Fort Walton Temple Mound, a large, platform mound that measures 12ft in height, 223ft by 220ft at the base and 90ft by 150ft at the summit (site record form). Over 80 burials are reported to have been interred in the Fort Walton Temple Mound; it must have been a regional center of Fort Walton/Pensacola activity. The site has been the subject of several investigations which have produced evidence of multiple burials, shell and bone tools, shellfish and vertebrate fauna, lithics and mica.

In addition to the mounds, four Mississippian cemeteries are located in the study area, although none are found on Eglin proper. The cemeteries occur in each of the clusters of Fort Walton/Pensacola sites except the one at the Narrows where the Fort Walton Temple Mound was constructed. The cemeteries contain human burials and grave goods, most notably a number of ceramics. Although not confirmed as a cemetery, Eglin Forest Rangers reported that a burial was uncovered at 8Sr17 on East Bay.

Until recently, the dating of Fort Walton/Pensacola culture in the Eglin and Choctawhatchee Bay region has been hampered by a lack of radiocarbon dates. Mikell (*1990*) has recently compelled radiocarbon dates to develop two phases. Mikell's (*1990*) formulation of phases is based on the increasing frequencies of Pensacola series pottery in Late Fort Walton sites. The Indian Bayou phase sites are dominated by Fort Walton series pottery with small frequencies of Pensacola series sherds. The Four Mile Point phase is characterized by relative frequencies of Pensacola pottery from around 30 to 40 % to as much as 70 % in the collections.

Examining the ceramic assemblages from area sites and radiocarbon dates, Mikell (*1990*) is able to place Choctawhatchee Bay area sites into one of the two phases.

Historic Period: The historic reconstruction of developments in the Eglin region represented in Thomas and Campbell (*1993*) is extremely detailed and based not only on the archaeological work, but an exhaustive review of documents, archives and old maps; as such, it cannot be summarized adequately here. The paragraphs below provide some of the highlights, but the reader is again referred to the Eglin HPP (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*) for a thorough presentation.

The populations at the time of European contact are unconfirmed, but were probably a continuation of the Late Fort Walton/Pensacola groups of the Fourmile Point phase. These groups apparently continued to survive according to the same adaptive strategy followed before contact. Both archaeologically and in the documentation, there is little evidence that colonial powers actively pursued contact with the aborigines of the Choctawhatchee Bay region.

There are a few Contact Period artifacts, most being in cemeteries. However, there is no evidence of a trading post and no missions were established. It has been suggested that the Spanish may have passed this region by because the opening to the Gulf at East Pass would be difficult to discern from an offshore position.

The later historic periods can be ordered into three divisions, the Pioneer Period, the Rural Industrial Expansion Period and the Military Proprietorship Period.

Thus far, archaeological investigations on Eglin have produced evidence of nine Pioneer Period sites of European origin; these include eight homesteads and one mill. Predictably, seven of these (8Ok88, 8Ok97, 8Ok321, 8Ok398, 8Ok413, 8SR117, and 8SR192) are located along the Yellow River drainage system. The other two sites, 8SR239 and 8SR240, are situated along East Bay. Interestingly, the two sites along East Bay are somewhat of an anomaly since there are no structures documented on any of the early maps for this zone and none of the references indicate settlement during the Pioneer Period.

The expansion of Southern rural industry in West Florida was stimulated by a resurgence of political stability and economic investment, the latter encouraged by improved transportation systems, most notably the arrival of the railroad. The construction of rail lines in Florida and throughout the South in the 1880s led to a boom in the extraction of natural resources that would alter the nature of individual and community settlement patterns throughout the South.

A total of 257 cultural occurrences on Eglin can be ascribed to the Rural Industrial Expansion Period. These include 125 sites, 87 isolated finds and 45 turpentine cup concentrations. Of the 125 sites, 26 are related to forest resource exploitation and industrial communities, and 71 represent remains of rural homesteads and fishing, shipping or agricultural communities. An additional 18 of the sites are coded as miscellaneous, with a variety of functions relating to the work and travel of Rural Industrial settlers. The remaining 10 sites are generalized scatters with

no clear evidence of affiliation. Likewise, no attempt was made to interpret the 87 isolated finds. The 45 turpentine cup concentrations are, of course, evidence of forest resource exploitation activity.

The last 50 years (1940-present) have been a period of military proprietorship for the Eglin reserve and a period of growth in the tourist trade for the Fort Walton area. The creation of Eglin through the acquisition by the War Department of the Choctawhatchee National Forest in 1940 resulted in significant changes in the settlement patterns and economy of the region. Over the years, Eglin and Hurlburt have grown to encompass large portions of three counties, with a military population half that of Okaloosa County and an annual budget of hundreds of millions of dollars. Many of its missions and projects have been and continue to be of national and worldwide importance.

The history and evolution of Eglin Air Force Base have been extensively documented by Eglin historians (e.g., *Kessler 1982; Massoni 1988; Angell 1989a, 1989b*) and NWR (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*). From less than auspicious beginnings, Eglin has grown to play a major role in both research and defense of this country.

In recent years Eglin has continued testing military hardware, including the B-1B bomber and the 117 Stealth Fighter, and has also been directly involved in political and humanitarian as well as military events. In 1988, the reported training of the Nicaraguan Contra Rebels at Hurlburt Field resulted in a series of demonstrations by dissenting factions. In addition, the base has provided humanitarian aid in the form of temporary housing to Vietnamese refugees in 1975 and Cuban Refugees in 1980.

The base has also played an important role in recent military events. Units from Eglin and Hurlburt were involved in the aborted Iranian hostage rescue attempt in 1980, the Panamanian campaign in 1989, Desert Shield in 1990 and Desert Storm in 1991.

CHAPTER THREE
PROJECT METHODS AND FINDINGS

Methods

Background Search

Prior to the initiation of survey, personnel at PTA conducted a background search. This effort focused on the Eglin HPP (*Thomas and Campbell 1993*). The Map Volume was consulted to determine 1) if previously known sites were located within the project area and 2) the nature of site probability. The Eglin Master Site Inventory was also reviewed to assess the types of sites that have been recorded in proximity to the prison.

No sites were determined to have been reported previously within the survey area. Site probability, however, was generally high. The probability ranking was based, in large measure, upon the presence of several drainages and Postl Lake.

Survey

As noted in the introductory chapter, immediately scheduled impacts will take place during parking lot construction of a small area adjacent to Building 581 and bordering on the softball field (Figure 3). Prison officials, however, decided to have a 32ac area surveyed at the same time to expedite future planning.

The survey was carried out by a three-person crew from PTA who began the work with a general reconnaissance over the entire 32 acres. This reconnaissance was undertaken to gain a general impression of the landscape, areas of disturbance and to identify likely looking areas for site location. The surface was also inspected for artifacts during the reconnaissance and any exposures were examined. A trench, adjacent to Building 581, the site of the proposed parking lot, provided excellent visibility in that location.

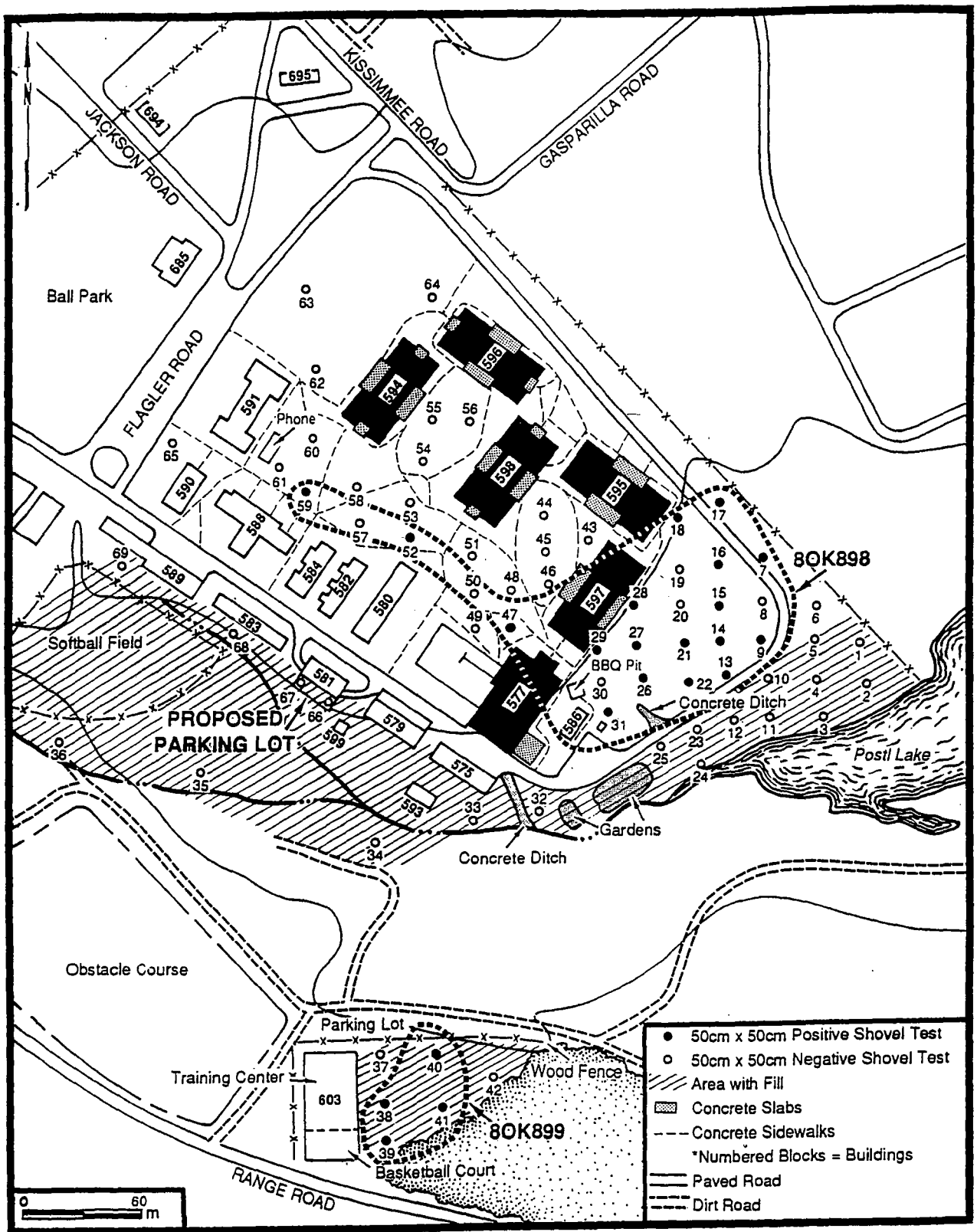

Figure 3. Map of the survey area showing prison buildings, the proposed parking area, activity areas and the location of all investigative units.

Subsurface testing at the main compound was accomplished along north/south transects spaced at 20m intervals. In places, the interval had to be adjusted slightly to accommodate existing buildings and sidewalks. A judgmental transect was also traversed along the drainages. Within the training center facilities, the only area in which subsurface testing was possible was behind the building, to the east and towards an area of reported landfill.

In all, a total of 69 50cm by 50cm shovel tests were excavated in the survey area. This effort resulted in the identification of two sites, one prehistoric site and a historic landfill.

Findings

The area proposed for parking lot construction is composed of fill, which extends to a meter. No cultural materials representing an *in situ* prehistoric or historic site were recovered. The fill consists of mottled soil with gravel, crushed shell and broken clear glass. The drainage trench by Building 581 provided additional exposure, revealing fill all along the slope to the softball field. Outside the area of parking lot construction, two sites were identified and are discussed below.

8Ok898

8Ok898 is a prehistoric site that was identified from shovel testing in the southeastern end of the main prison compound, specifically shovel tests 7, 9, 13-18, 21, 22, 26-29, 31, 47, 52 and 59 (refer back to Figure 3). The site occupies an area approximately 90m by 120m, although some negative shovel tests are interspersed between the positive units.

Stratigraphy: The stratigraphic profile of 8Ok898 is fairly consistent across the site with only minor variation noted. Four strata are present beneath a layer of fill. Figure 4 presents a typical profile from shovel test 43. The stratigraphy is described below.

Fill is found throughout the general area, extending from the surface to variable depths of up to 30cm or so. The fill zone contained some concrete and gravel, with occasional pieces of metal and shell. This is a disturbed zone.

Stratum I is an Ap horizon of brown to dark brown (10YR4/3) loamy fine sands.

Stratum II is an E horizon of white (10YR8/1) fine sands.

Stratum II is a Bt horizon of yellow to brown (10YR5/8) fine sands.

Stratum IV is the basal zone, a Bc horizon of yellow (10YR7/6) fine sands.

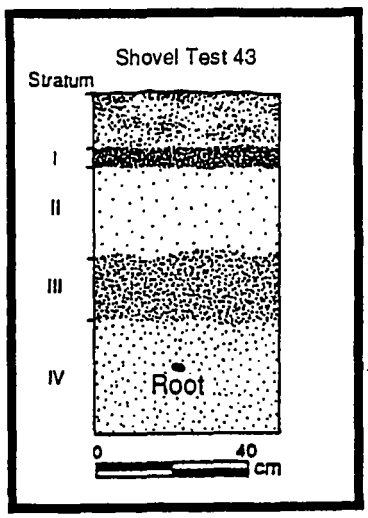

Figure 4. Profile of shovel test 43 at 8Ok898.

Cultural Remains: The collection from 8Ok898 is comprised exclusively of lithic materials (Table 1). Of the 67 artifacts collected during these investigations, there was one secondary quartz flake, 29 tertiary quartz flakes, three tertiary chert flakes, 27 biface thinning quartz flakes, two biface thinning chert flakes, two quartz chunks, one core, one projectile point and one utilized quartz flake. The projectile point is similar to a Duval or Flint Creek type. The chronological range could be anywhere from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland era. In addition, local informants note that an unidentified projectile point was recovered from the surface of the compound; the morphology of this point suggests it was a dart point, perhaps contemporaneous with that recovered from the current investigations.

8Ok899

8Ok899 is located in the training center facilities south of the main compound (refer back to Figure 3). Six of the 65 total shovel tests were excavated in this area (shovel tests 37-42). Four were positive, producing historic remains. 8Ok899 is a historic landfill, measuring about 60m by 60m within the training facility survey area. The landfill is evident in a wooded area to the east where concrete and trash were observed.

Stratigraphy: The entire stratigraphic profile is fill. The profiles are not consistent across the area, but due only to differences in the type of fill present. The fill extends to more than 100cm. A common example is shovel test 39 which was excavated to 95cm. Brown sandy loam was found between the surface and eight centimeters, followed by unconsolidated asphalt to 40cm, underlain by fill with gravel, large chunks of asphalt and some glass to 95cm.

Table 1. Prehistoric remains from 8Ok898.

PROV LEVEL	SECONDARY FLAKE QUARTZ	TERTIARY FLAKE QUARTZ	TERTIARY FLAKE CHERT	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE QUARTZ	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE CHERT	CHUNK QUARTZ	CORE	PROJ POINT QUARTZ	UTILIZED FLAKE QUARTZ	TOTAL LITHICS
** PROV SP21										
SP21 2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP21 3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP21 4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP21 5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
SP21 6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP21 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
** PROV SP22										
SP22 4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP22 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP22 8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
** PROV SP26										
SP26 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP26 SU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
** PROV SP27										
SP27 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP27 6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
** Subtotal **	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
** PROV SP28										
SP28 7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP28 8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
** PROV SP29										
SP29 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SP29 10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
** PROV SP31										
SP31 7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
** Subtotal **	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Table 1. Prehistoric remains from 8Ok898 (cont.).

PROV LEVEL	SECONDARY FLAKE QUARTZ	TERTIARY FLAKE QUARTZ	TERTIARY FLAKE CHERT	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE QUARTZ	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE CHERT	CHUNK QUARTZ	CORE	PROJ POINT QUARTZ	UTILIZED FLAKE QUARTZ	TOTAL LITHICS
** PROV SP 7										
SP 7 5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SP 7 7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
** PROV SP 9										
SP 9 5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
SP 9 6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
** PROV SP13										
SP13 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** PROV SP14										
SP14 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** PROV SP15										
SP15 4	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
SP15 5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
SP15 6	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
** Subtotal **	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	13
** PROV SP16										
SP16 7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
** Subtotal **	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
** PROV SP17										
SP17 8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** PROV SP18										
SP18 5	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
SP18 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SP18 8	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
** Subtotal **	0	6	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	15

Table 1. Prehistoric remains from 8Ok898 (cont.).

PROV LEVEL	SECONDARY FLAKE QUARTZ	TERTIARY FLAKE QUARTZ	TERTIARY FLAKE CHERT	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE QUARTZ	BIFACE THINNING FLAKE CHERT	CHUNK QUARTZ	CORE	PROJ POINT QUARTZ	UTILIZED FLAKE QUARTZ	TOTAL LITHICS
** PROV SP47										
SP47 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
** PROV SP52										
SP52 8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** PROV SP59										
SP59 6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
** Subtotal **	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*** Total ***	1	29	3	27	2	2	1	1	1	67

Cultural Remains: 8Ok899 produced a total of 250 artifacts from the survey level investigations. Table 2 lists the materials by artifact type and provenience.

The ceramic collections was very small with only four items: one piece of salt glazed stoneware, two pieces of porcelain and one piece of hotelware. Glass was the most abundant artifact type with unidentified clear glass dominating (91 of a total of 148 glass pieces). Other examples of the types of glass present include fragments of beer, gin, Dr. Pepper and Coke bottles.

Seventy-seven pieces of metal were recovered from the landfill site. Sixty-three of these were can parts. Miscellaneous materials (n=21) included asbestos siding, mortar, floor tile, plastic, styrofoam, a leather shoe fragment, cellophane, upholstery fabric, rubber and netting.

There was no pattern to the distribution of materials throughout the fill. Vertically, they extended to depths of up to 100cm and all of the remains appear to date no earlier than the 1950s.

Evaluation and Recommendations

The area proposed for parking lot construction hosts no evidence of intact cultural remains. It is an area of fill, which was probably brought in prior to construction of the buildings. In the absence of sites, the proposed construction activities adjacent to Building 581 will have no effect on cultural resources.

The main prison compound does host one prehistoric site, 8Ok898. Chronological placement is not secure, but the diagnostics suggest it may date anywhere from the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland. This site contains intact deposits, including temporal diagnostics. It is potentially significant and, therefore, potentially eligible for listing on the *NRHP*. If it is threatened by impacts, the site must be tested to make a formal determination of significance.

8Ok899, the historic landfill, is located in the training center, south of the main compound. This represents a recent area of secondary deposition that contains discarded items dating to no earlier than the 1950s. The site is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. No further work is required at this site.

Eglin Federal Prison

Unit	SP38					SP39			SP40		SP41							SP42	TOTAL
Level	20-30	30-40	70-80	80-90	90-100	20-30	30-40	60-70	50-60	60-70	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	80-90	40-50	
CERAMICS																			
STONEWARE																			
clear glazed	1																		1
PORCELAIN																			
plain												1							1
polychrome decal												1							1
HOTELWARE																			
painted red stripe													1						1
SUBTOTAL	1											2	1						4
GLASS																			
BOTTLES																			
soda																			
Coke - light green						1					1	1		1			1		5
Dr. Pepper - light green																1			1
unidentified - green															1				1
unidentified - milk glass													3						3
spirits																			
Gilbey's Gin - clear								1											1
unidentified - clear																1			1
beer - amber	1												2		3	1	1		8
miscellaneous																			
Clorox - amber																1			1
mustard - clear																	1		1
shoe polish - clear																	1		1
hobby paint - clear															1				1

Table 2. Historic remains from 8Ok899 (cont.).

Unit	SP38					SP39			SP40		SP41							SP42	TOTAL
Level	20-30	30-40	70-80	80-90	90-100	20-30	30-40	60-70	50-60	60-70	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	80-90	40-50	
GLASS (Cont.)																			
TABLEWARE																			
stemware - clear											1								1
drinking glass - clear														1					1
MISCELLANEOUS																			
light bulb globe - white											1								1
UNIDENTIFIED																			
clear			1	1	1		3			5	6	37	19	2	3	11	2		91
white	1											7		2					10
light green									2										2
green												4		1					5
amber										6		4		1					11
cobalt												1							1
ruby												1							1
SUBTOTAL	2		1	1	1	1	3	1	2	11	9	55	24	8	8	15	6		148
METAL																			
ARCHITECTURAL																			
round nails												2							2
window latch												1							1
light bulb base												1							1
KITCHEN																			
can parts		3						5			24	12	12			7			63
aluminum foil												1	1						2
MISCELLANEOUS																			
sheet metal - iron														3			1		4
unidentified - iron												4							4
SUBTOTAL		3						5			24	21	13	3		7	1		77

Table 2. Historic remains from 8Ok899 (cont.).

Unit	SP38					SP39			SP40		SP41							SP42	TOTAL
Level	20-30	30-40	70-80	80-90	90-100	20-30	30-40	60-70	50-60	60-70	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	80-90	40-50	
MISCELLANEOUS																			
BUILDING MATERIALS																			
marble slab				1															1
asbestos siding					1														1
mortar							1												1
brick																		2	2
floor tile							1												1
PLASTIC																			
unidentified fragment																			
white														1					1
red											1	1	1		1	1			5
green												1							1
knife blade - white															1				1
STYROFOAM																			
chunk - white	1																		1
LEATHER																			
shoe fragment												1							1
RUBBER																			
unidentified chunk														1					1
CLOTH																			
upholstery fabric												1							1
netting												2							2
CELLOPHANE																			
small strip														1					1
SUBTOTAL	1			1	1		2				1	6	1	3	2	1		2	21
TOTAL	4	3	1	2	2	1	5	6	2	11	34	84	39	14	10	23	7	2	250

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APPENDIX C
REAL PROPERTY SURVEY
FEDERAL PRISON CAMP – EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12512 SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

( ) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(XX) BUREAU OF PRISONS
( ) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL PRISON CAMP

EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION NUMBER: **34277**

FEBRUARY 25, 1998

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY:

JUANITA A. DE GRAAF
BUDGET & ACCOUNTING OFFICER

STACY MCHUGH
CONTRACT SPECIALIST

I. PURPOSE

This document is a real property survey for the following institution:

Installation Name: Federal Prison Camp - Eglin

Installation Address: Inverness Road

City: Eglin Air Force Base State: Florida

Zip: 32542-7606 Installation Number: 34277

The installation is under the control of the following United States Department of Justice component:

____ Immigration and Naturalization Service
Agency Bureau Code 1515

XX Bureau of Prisons
Agency Bureau Code 1519

____ Federal Bureau of Investigation
Agency Bureau Code 1513

The survey was conducted pursuant to provisions of Section 2 of Executive Order 12512, and as prescribed by Subpart 101-47.8 of the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR). The survey was made to identify, as appropriate, those areas of real property which were found to be not utilized, under utilized, or not being put to optimum use, as defined in FPMR 101-47.801(a).

Date Survey was Conducted: February 25, 1998.

II. DESCRIPTION OF LAND

LAND PERMITTED TO BOP FROM DOD

1. Acreage: Staff Housing - Approximately 10 Acres
Institution - Approximately 16 Acres

2. Located on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, the institution's grounds are landscaped. The terrain is flat and sandy.

3. Area Type:

XX Urban (located within densely populated area of 2500 or more inhabitants)

____ Rural (not classified as urban)

4. Federal, state or local restrictions or regulations that could affect the current or future use of the installation (Historic Preservation, Public Domain, reversionary rights, zoning, etc.):

___ No

XX Yes The Federal Prison Camp is located on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida and is governed by Air Force restrictions and regulations.

5. Value: The Federal Prison Camp, Eglin is located on Air Force Property. As outlined in the Inter-Service Agreement between the Federal Prison Camp and Eglin Air Force Base, in the event that the Federal Prison Camp would relocate, the buildings and other structures will either be donated to Eglin Air Force Base, or returned to the land's original state.

6. Surrounding Land Use:

North: Other/Eglin Air Force Base

South: Other/Eglin Air Force Base

East: Other/Eglin Air Force Base

West: Other/Eglin Air Force Base

7. Buildings:

BLDG	GROSS SF	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	YEAR BUILT	PRICE	PURPOSE
50501	12,828	WOOD	1941	***	ADMIN/OFFICES
50558	1,625	STUCCO	1993	***	CMS WAREHOUSE
50509	12,758	STUCCO	1978	$367,030.25	DORMITORY 1
50515	12,758	STUCCO	1978	$367,030.25	DORMITORY 2
50519	14,034	STUCCO	1987	$791,671.43	DORMITORY 3
50523	12,758	STUCCO	1976	$367,030.25	DORMITORY 4
50525	12,758	STUCCO	1976	$367,030.25	DORMITORY 5
50502	5,072	WOOD	1941	***	EDUCATION OFFICES
50504	2,575	WOOD	1941	***	HOBBY SHOP
50508	2,352	STUCCO	1997	$207,881.00	DAP/OFFICES
50512	7,600	STUCCO	1992	$310,000.00**	CHAPEL
50546	2,430	WOOD	1941	***	V.T. SHOP
50548	4,550	STUCCO	1978/93	$125,766.65	CMS WAREHOUSE
50524	1,350	BLOCK	1974	***	LANDSCAPE OFFICE
50560	300	STUCCO	1980	***	TOOL SHACK
50544	3,456	STUCCO	1987	***	MULTI/WAREHOUSE
	4,550	WOOD/BLOCK	1978	***	WAREHOUSE/AUTO
50522	15,210	STUCCO	1980	$556,853.38	FOOD SERVICE
50522	9,319	STUCCO	1986	***	COMMISSARY
50574	6,672	WOOD/BRICK	1980/91	***	COACH/WEIGHTS
50542	672	WOOD	1941	***	RECREATION/OFFICE
50580	5,000	STUCCO	1989	***	TRAINING CENTER
	600	WOOD	1994	***	STAFF PICNIC AREA
	288	WOOD	1984	***	STORAGE
50505	14,053	STUCCO	1996	$276,881.00	VISITING ROOM
50550	4,500	STUCCO	1984	***	FOOD WAREHOUSE
50568	1,450	WOOD	1993	***	WEIGHT SHACK/SOFT
50556	936	STUCCO	1982	***	WELDING SHOP
50531	480	WOOD	1984	***	LANDSCAPE SHED
50542	4,548	WOOD	1941	***	REC/WAREHOUSE
50576	1,187	STUCCO	1991	***	MUSIC ROOM
	1,280	STUCCO	1990	$ 45,164.86	EXTERIOR FREEZER
50527	600	BRICK	1980	***	BARBECUE SHACK
101	2,018	STUCCO	1968	***	WARDEN'S RESIDENCE
102	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
103	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
104	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
105	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
106	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
107	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
108	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
109	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
110	1,400	STUCCO	1968	***	STAFF HOUSING
753	120	BLOCK	1967	***	ARMORY
00694	2,880	WOOD	1941/97	***	CHECK POINT
	120	BLOCK	1975	***	FUEL STORAGE

** Chapel built in conjunction with other construction - Estimate furnished by Facility Manager.

*** Buildings assigned to FPC, Eglin or building supplies furnished by the Air Force Base to construct.

8. Other Structures and Facilities:

Utility systems are owned and operated by Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

III. MISSION:

The mission of FPC Eglin is to protect society by carrying out the judgments of the federal courts; to provide offenders with opportunities for self-improvement through available programs and to provide the United States Air Force a manpower quota under the existing contractual agreement. FPC Eglin is an all male, minimum security facility, which relies on classification of committed inmates commensurate with FPC Eglin's security level and location on an Air Force Base.

IV. CURRENT UTILIZATION OF PROPERTY:

Buildings and land are fully utilized to serve the mission of FPC, Eglin.

FUTURE UTILIZATION OF PROPERTY:

Continuation of current utilization levels.

RELOCATION POTENTIAL:

This installation is not suitable for relocation.

FINDINGS:

Property is being put to optimum use.

V. EXCESS RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommend no property be excessed.

VI. CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL:

This Executive Order Survey Report is certified to be a true and accurate representation of conditions found to exist at:

Federal Prison Camp, Eglin AFB, Florida

on February 25, 1998.

SURVEY TEAM:

JUANITA A. DE GRAAF
BUDGET & ACCTG OFFICER

STACY A. MCHUGH
CONTRACT SPECIALIST

This survey report has been reviewed and is approved.

SAMUEL H. HOUSTON
WARDEN

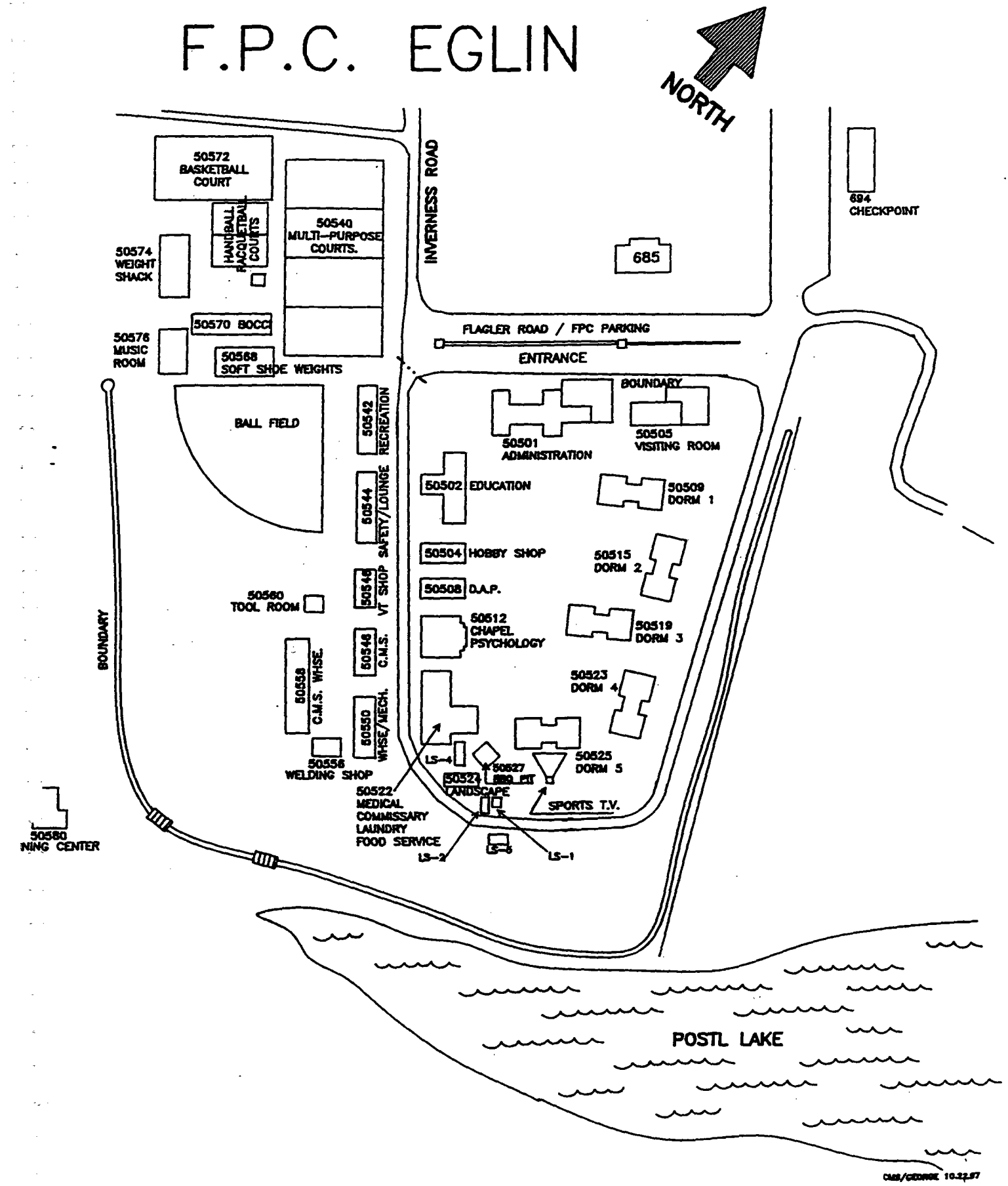
Date 3/6/98

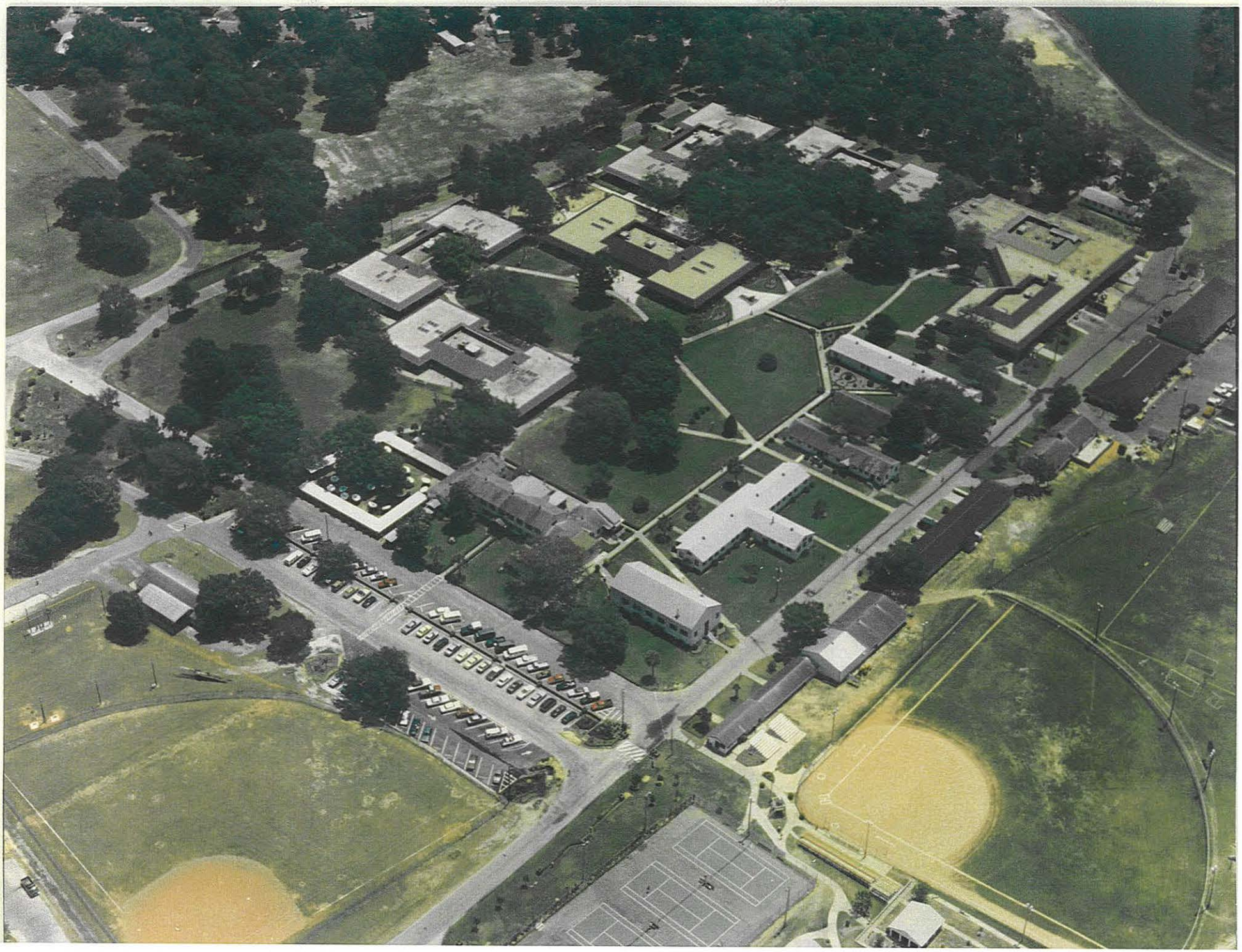
VII. PERSONNEL CONTACTED:

Paul Winters, Facility Manager
Federal Prison Camp
Eglin AFB, Florida 32542
(850) 729-8161

Janette Dubej, Accounting Supervisor
Federal Prison Camp
Eglin AFB, Florida 32542
(850) 729-8218

F.P.C. EGLIN


NORTH
50572 BASKETBALL COURT
HANDBALL RACQUETBALL COURTS
50540 MULTI-PURPOSE COURTS.
50574 WEIGHT SHACK
50570 BOCCI
50576 MUSIC ROOM
50568 SOFT SHOE WEIGHTS
INVERNESS ROAD
685
694 CHECKPOINT
FLAGLER ROAD / FPC PARKING
ENTRANCE
BOUNDARY
BALL FIELD
50542 RECREATION
50544 SAFETY/LOUNGE
50546 VT SHOP
50548 C.M.S.
50550 WHSE/MECH.
50558 C.M.S. WHSE.
50560 TOOL ROOM
50556 WELDING SHOP
50501 ADMINISTRATION
50505 VISITING ROOM
50502 EDUCATION
50509 DORM 1
50504 HOBBY SHOP
50515 DORM 2
50508 D.A.P.
50512 CHAPEL PSYCHOLOGY
50519 DORM 3
50523 DORM 4
50525 DORM 5
50527 BBQ PIT
50523 LANDSCAPE
SPORTS T.V.
50522 MEDICAL COMMISSARY LAUNDRY FOOD SERVICE
LS-1
LS-2
LS-3
LS-4
50580 NING CENTER
POSTL LAKE



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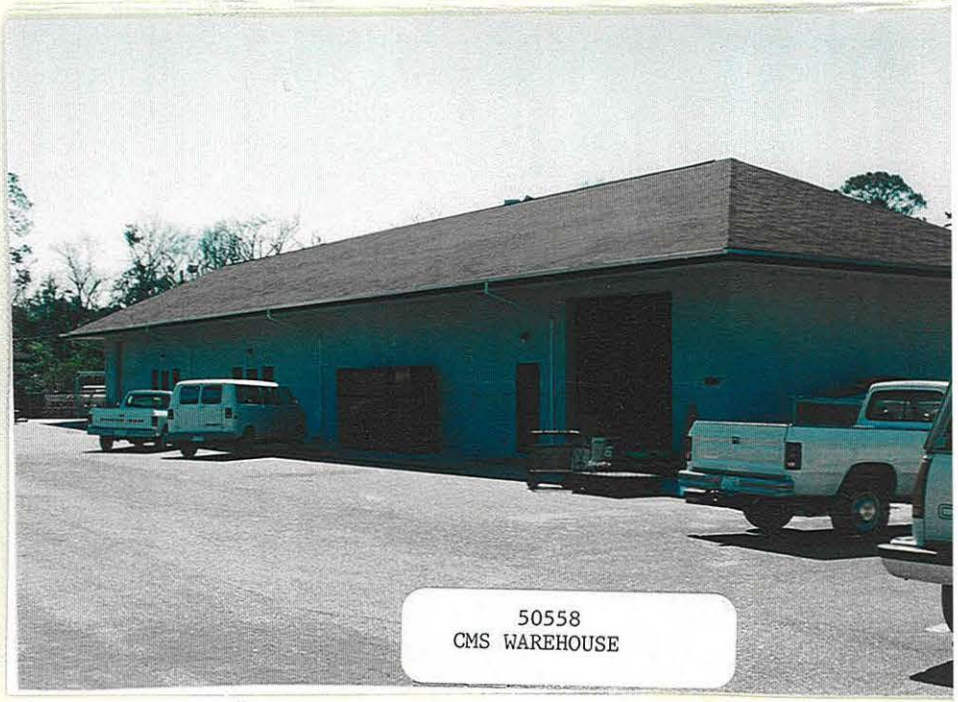

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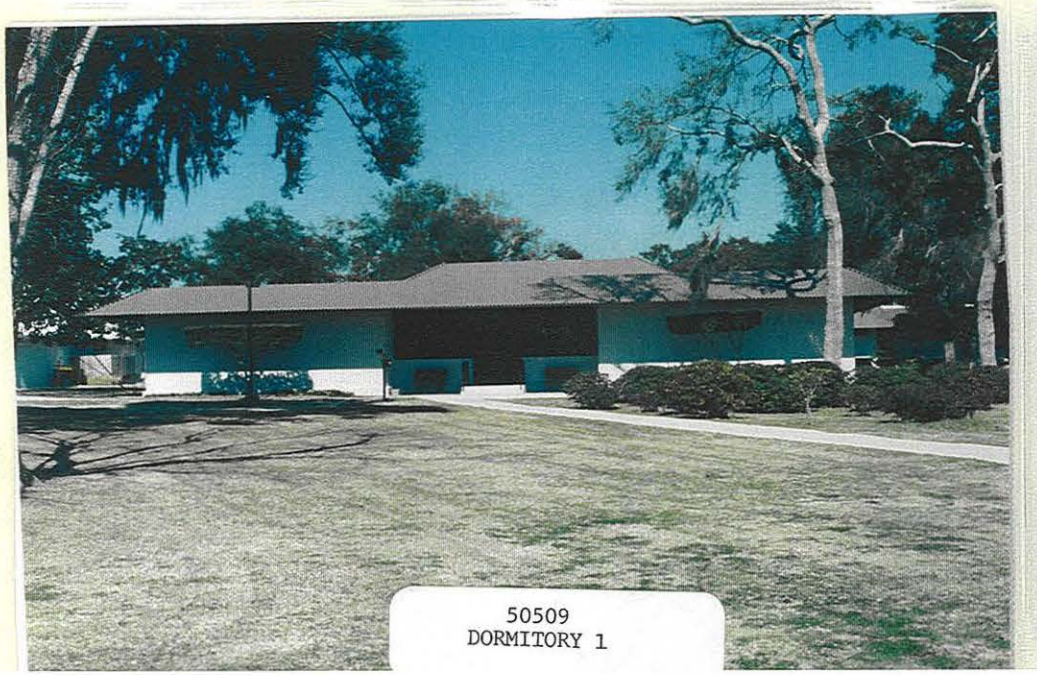

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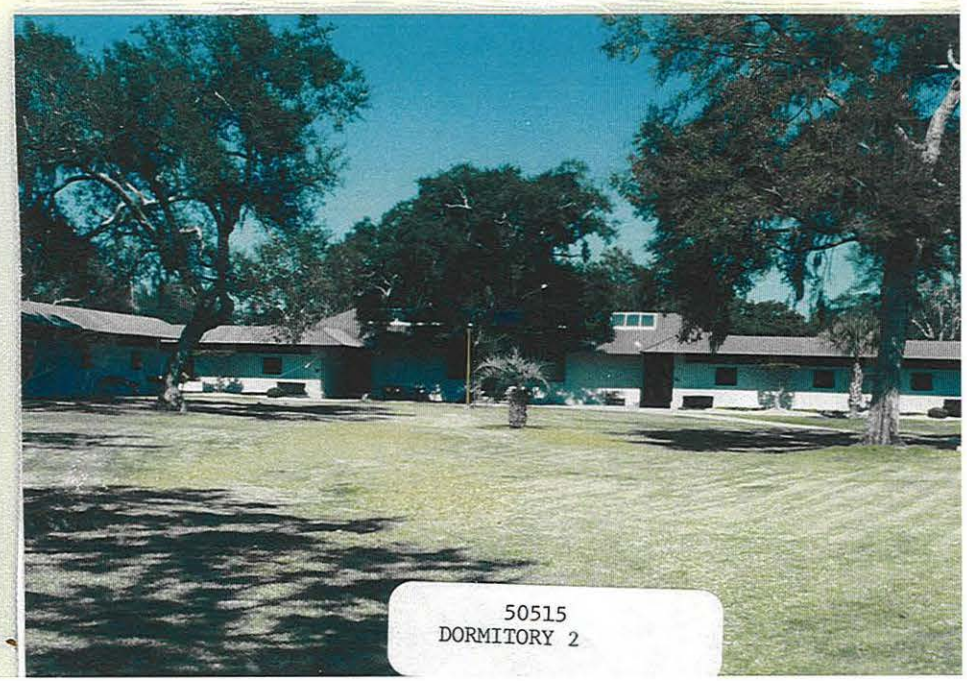

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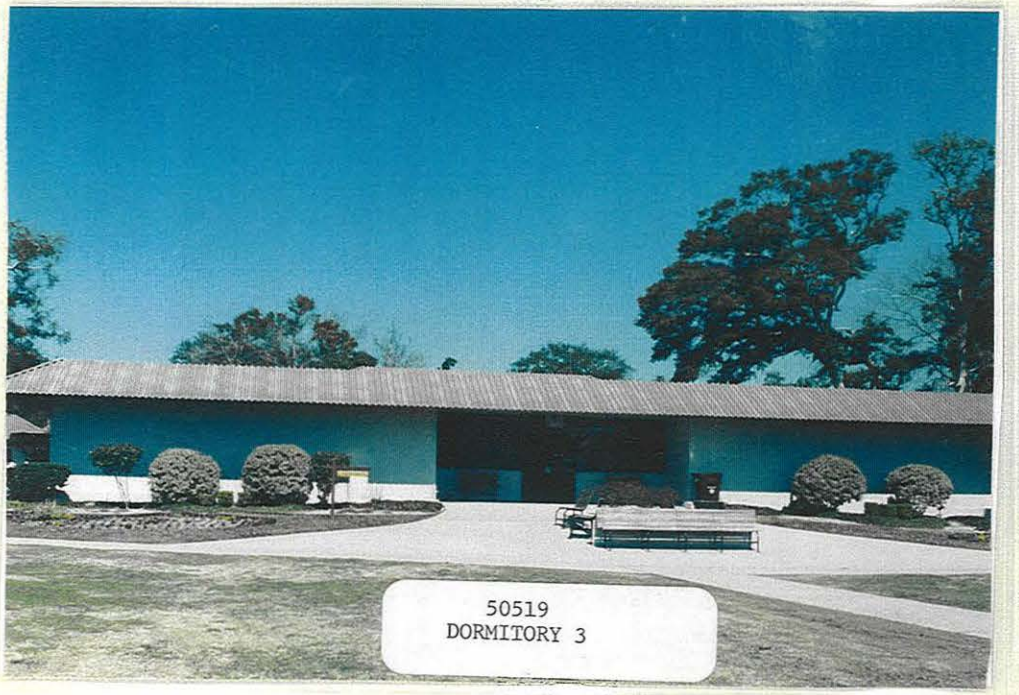

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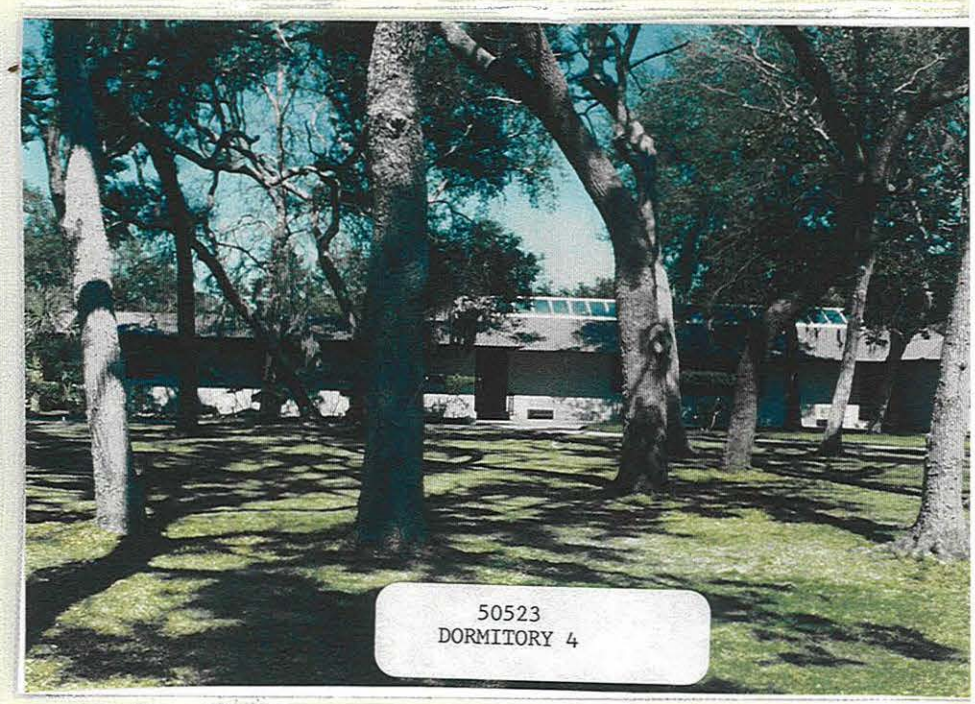

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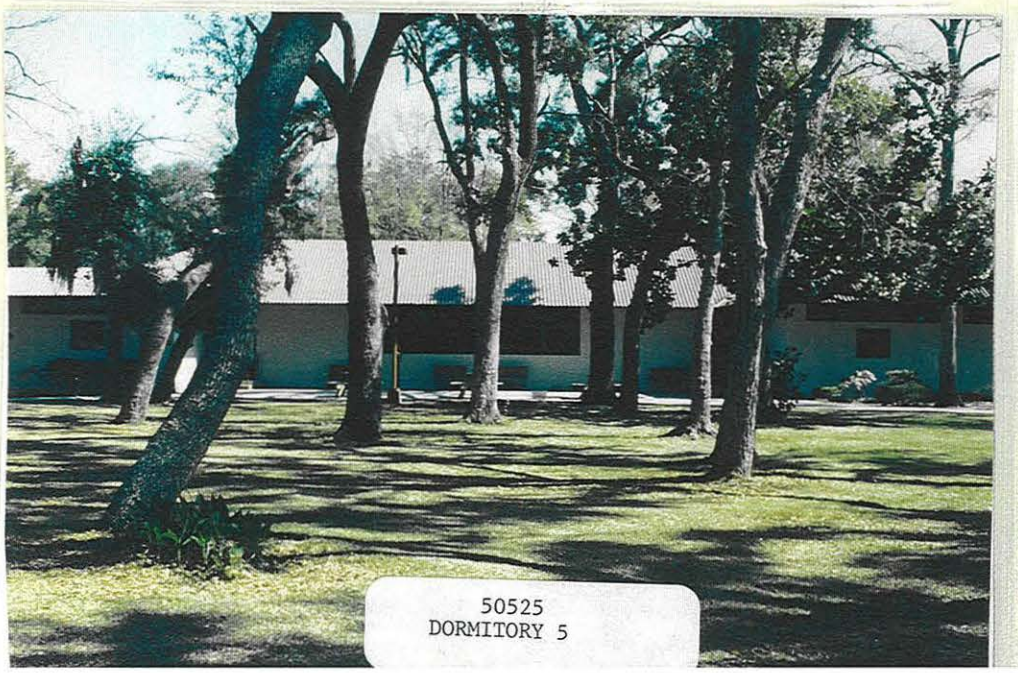

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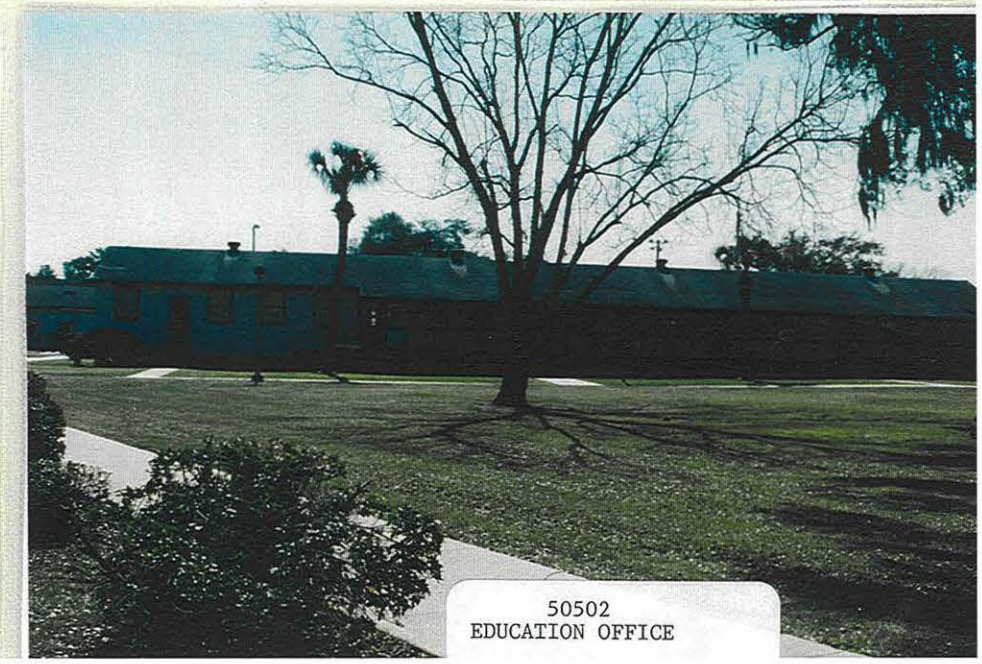

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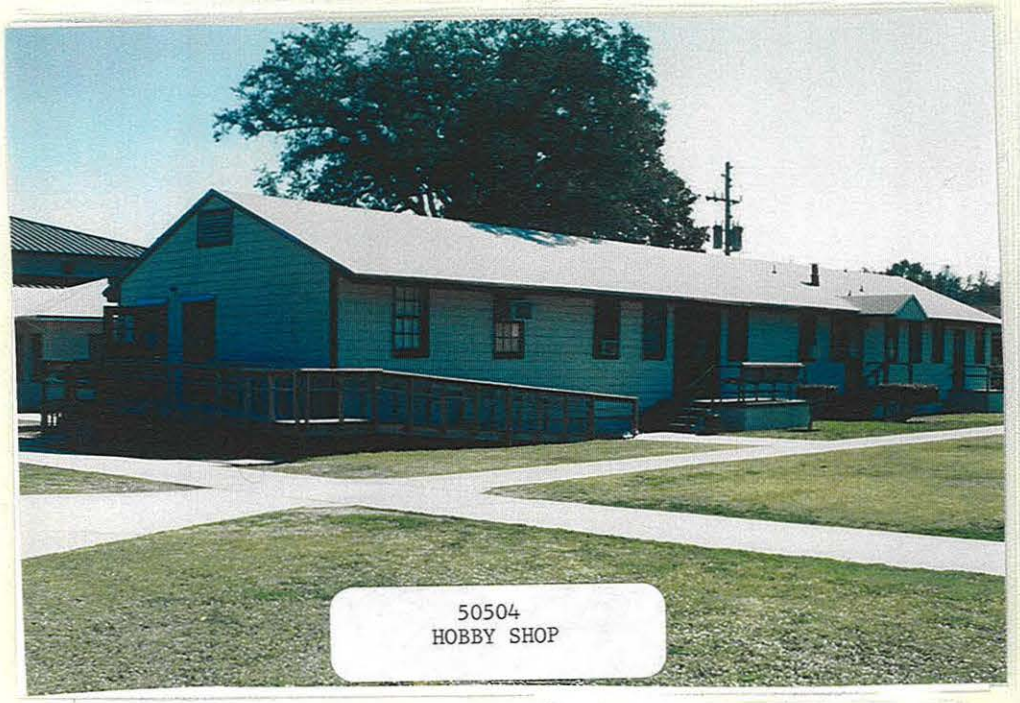

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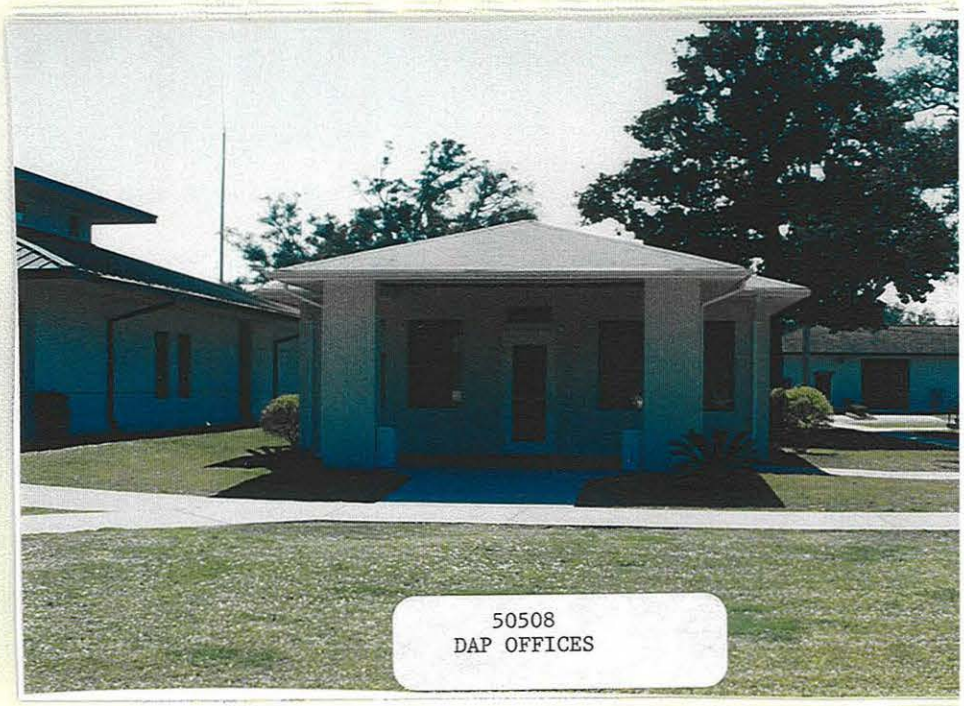

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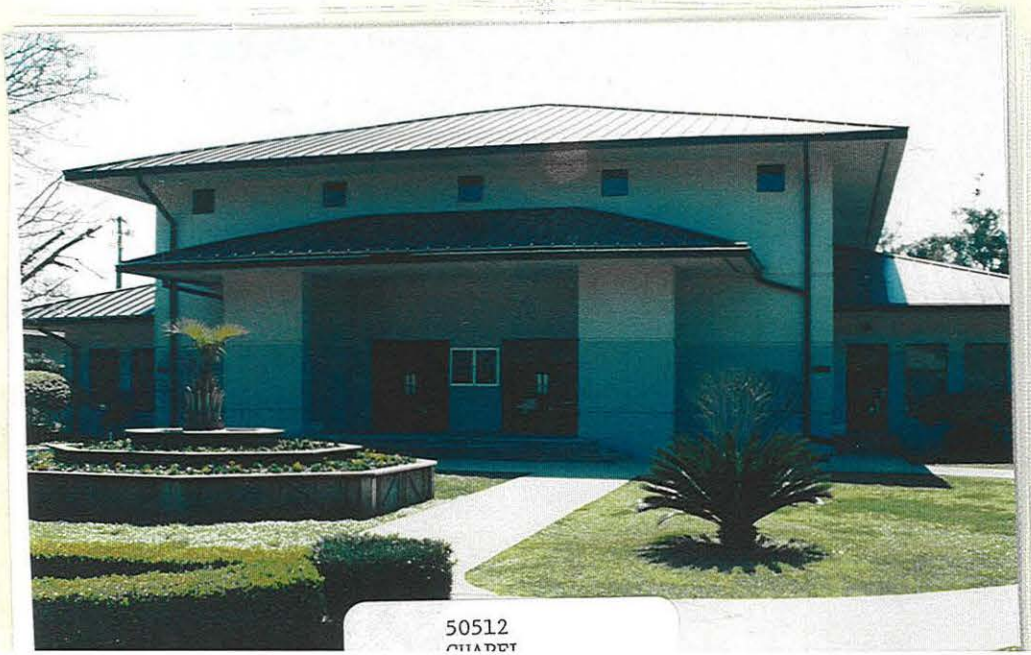

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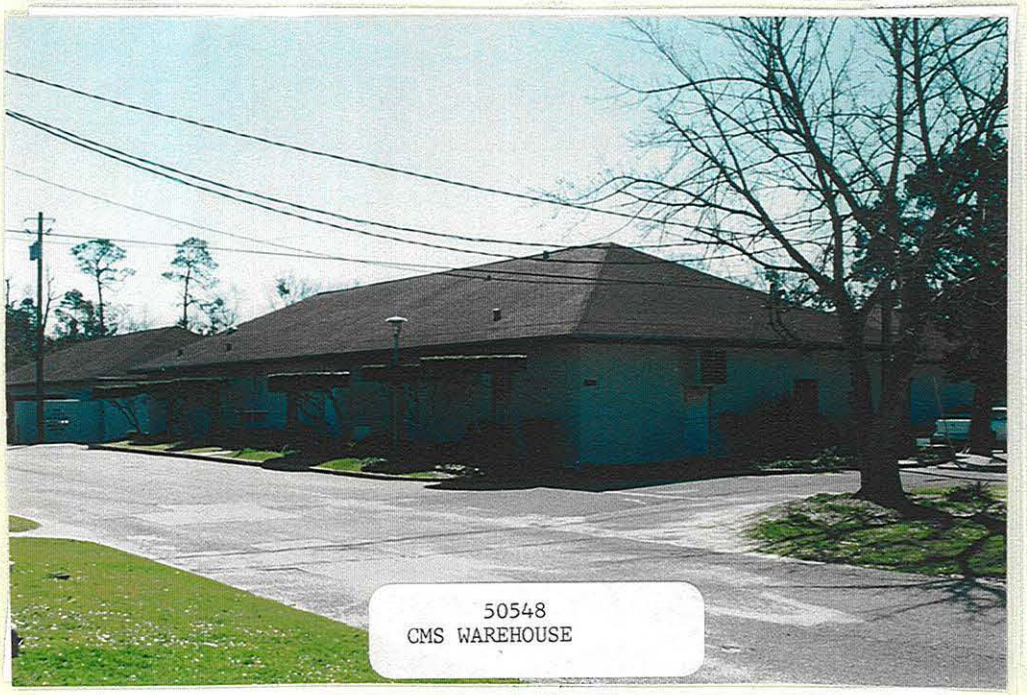

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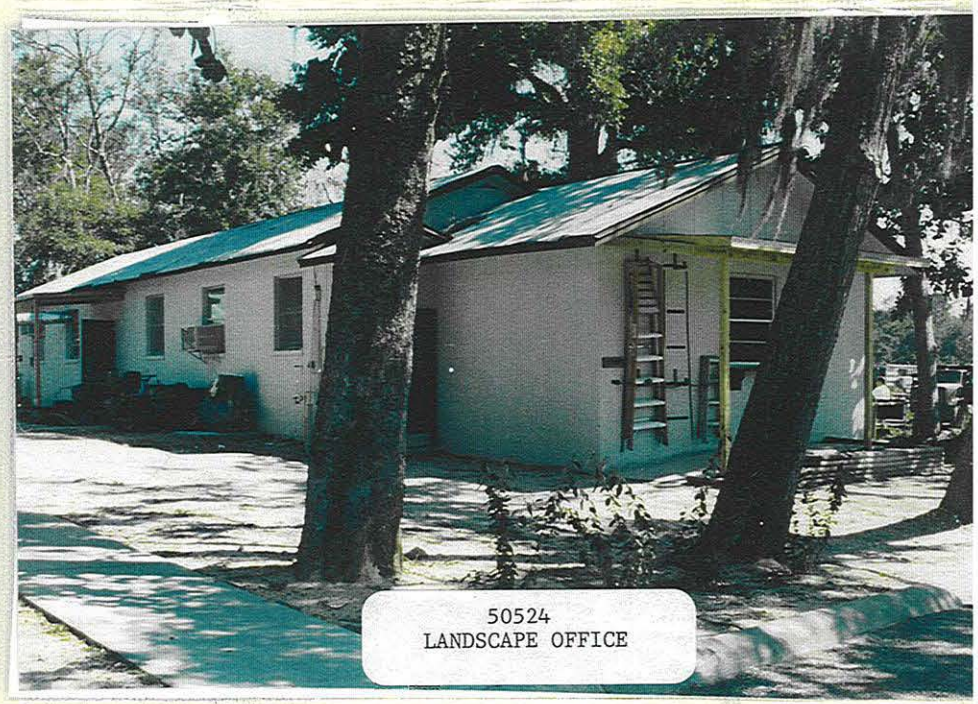

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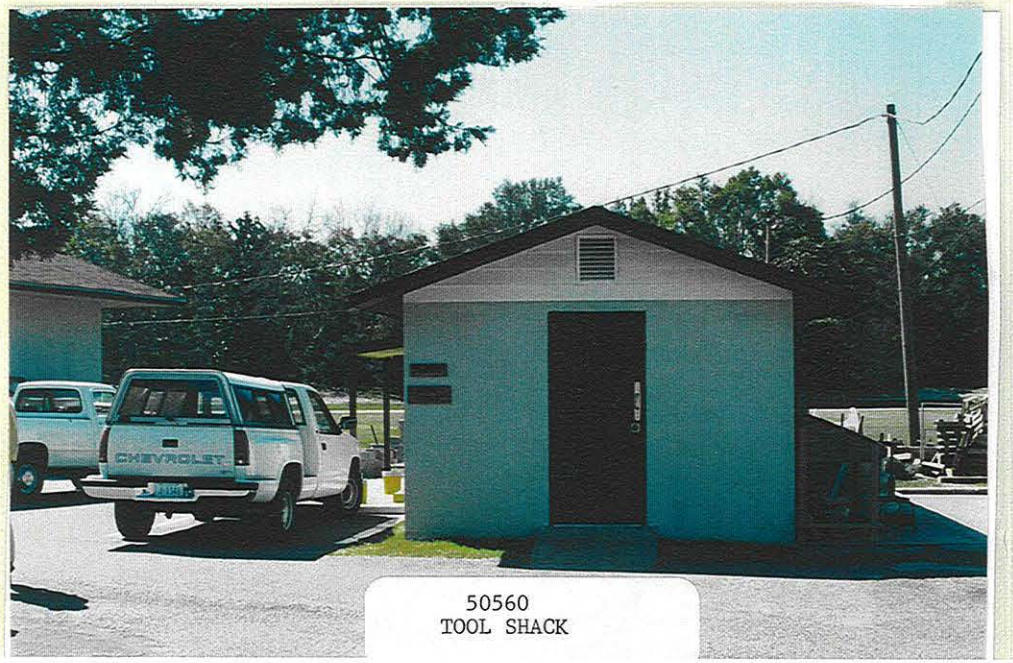

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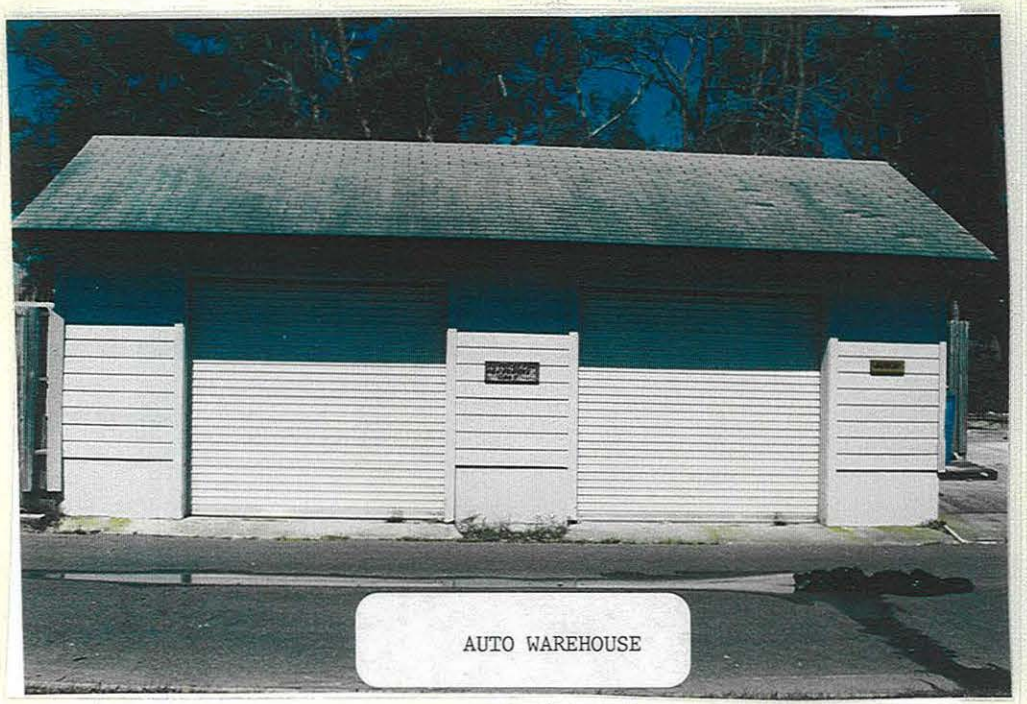

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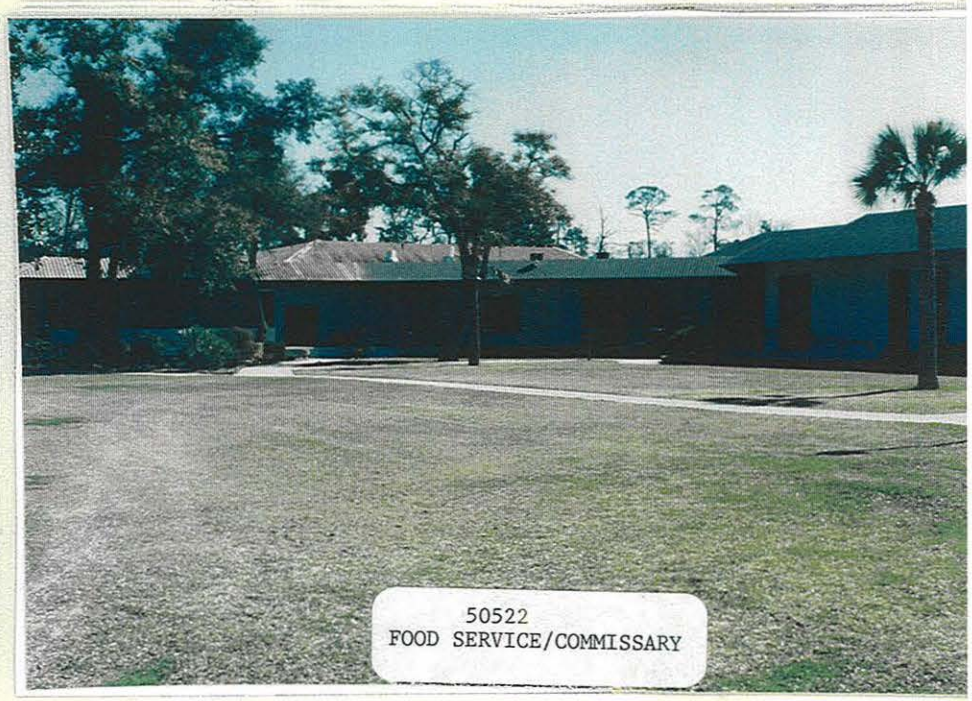

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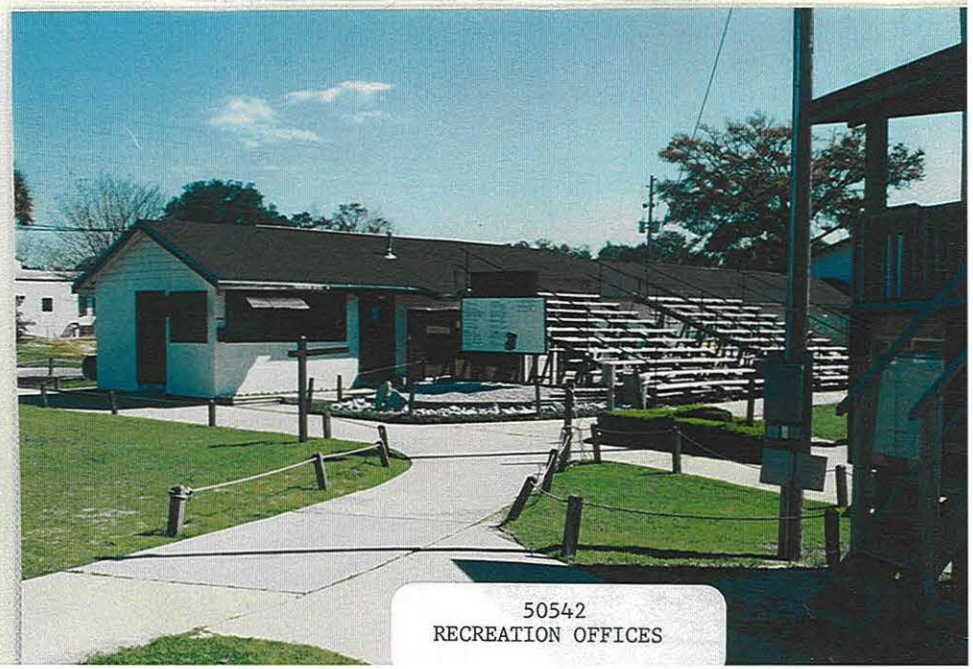

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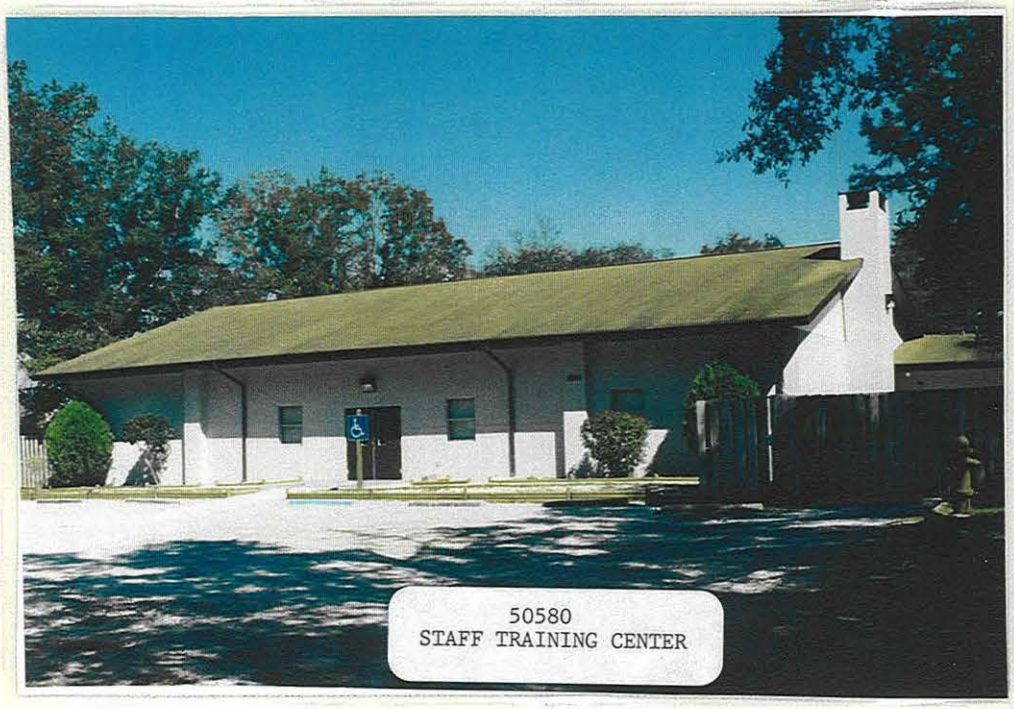

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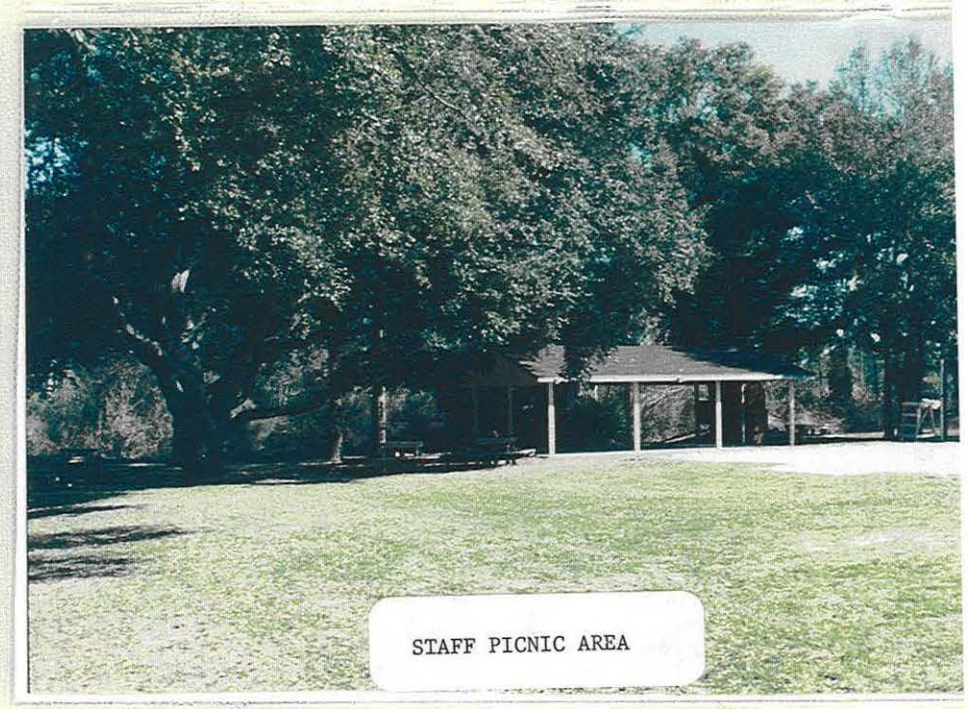

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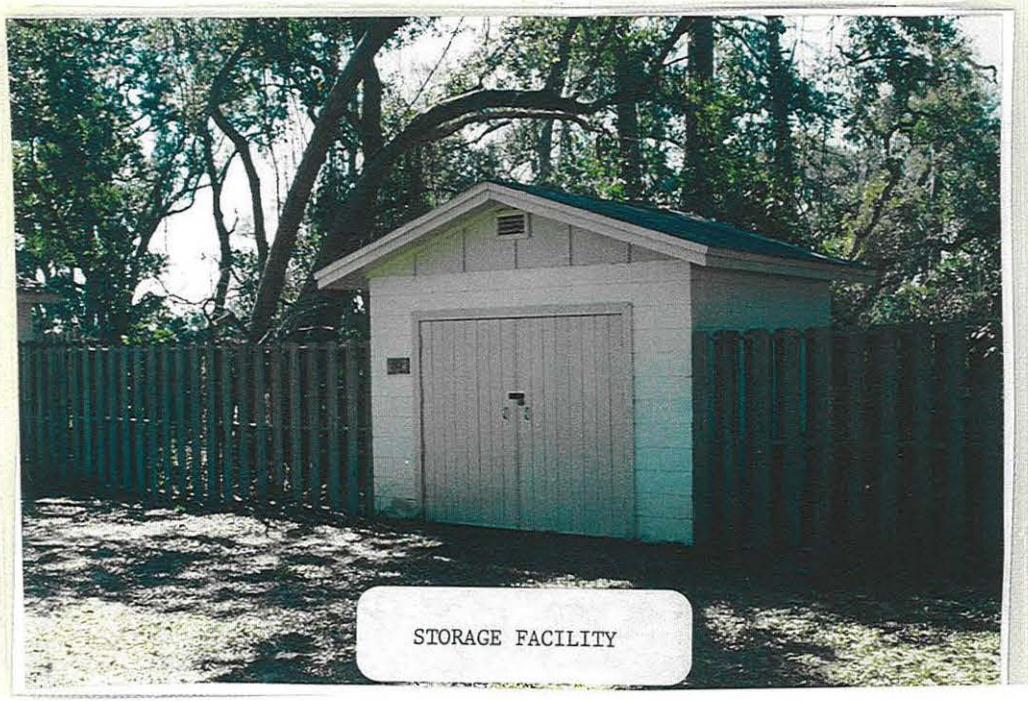

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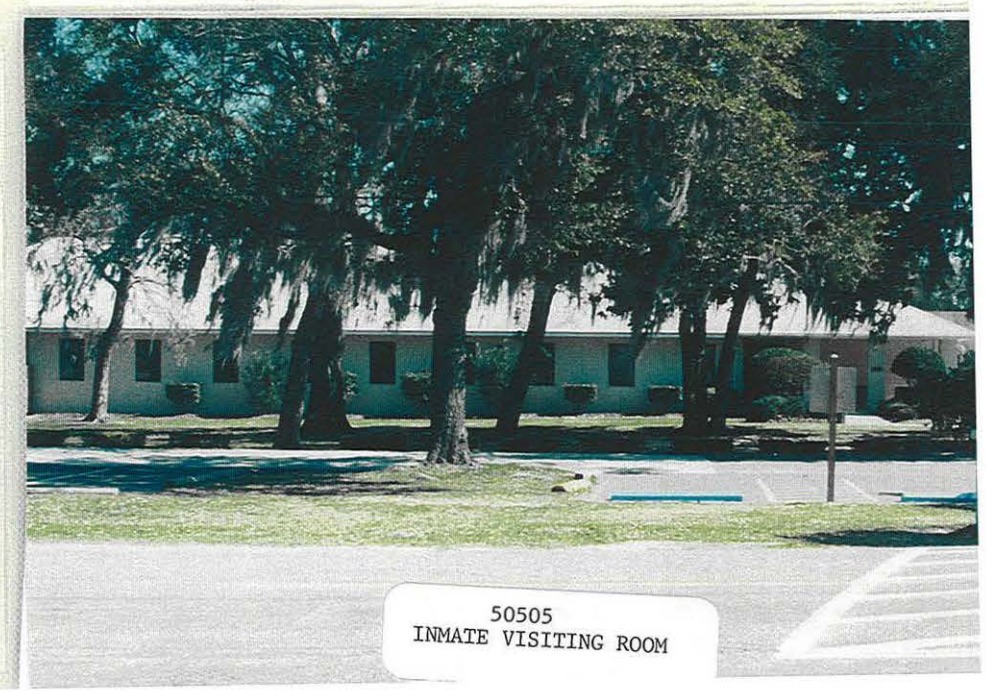

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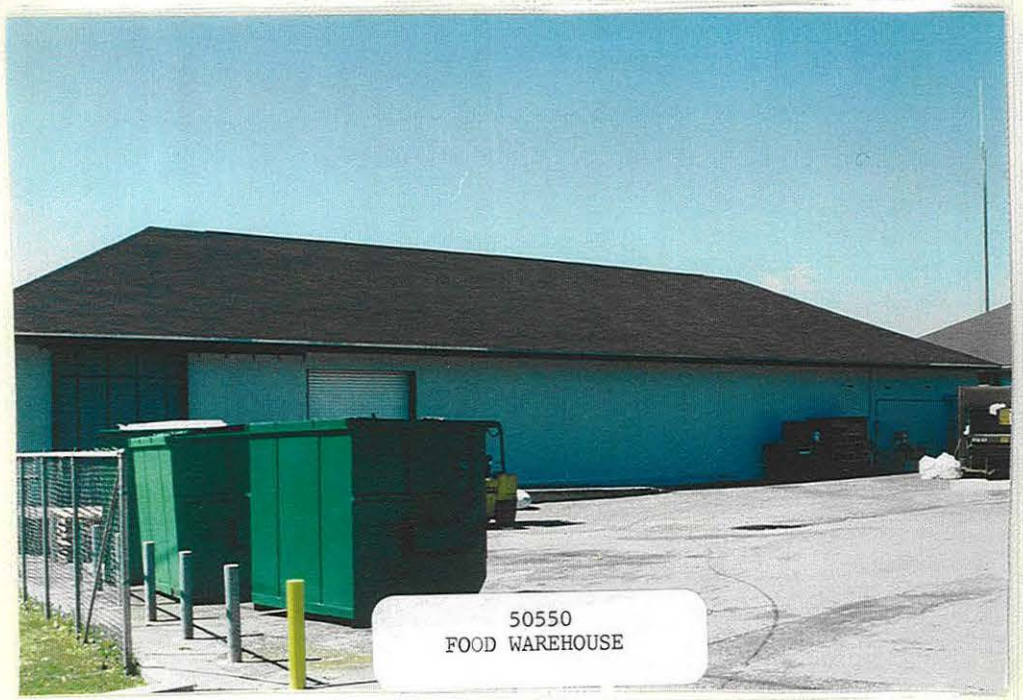

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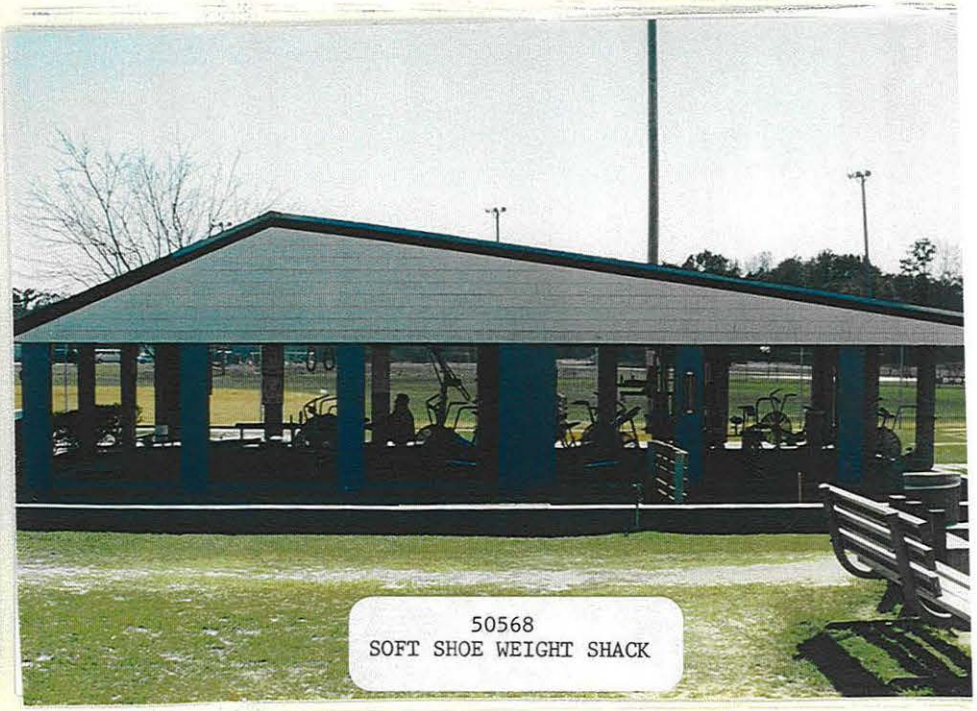

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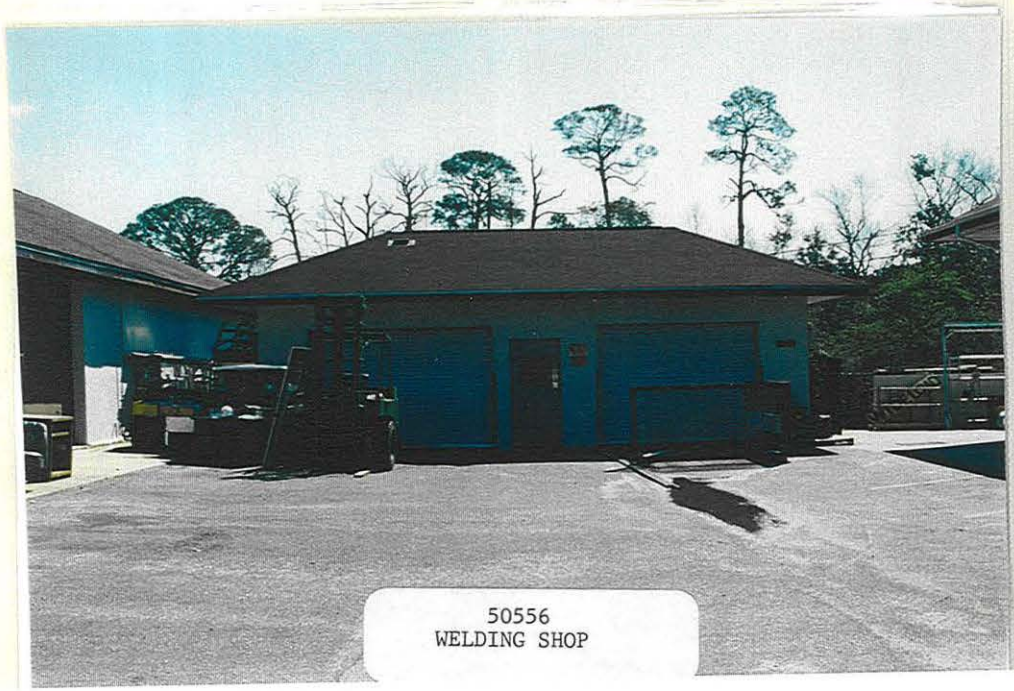

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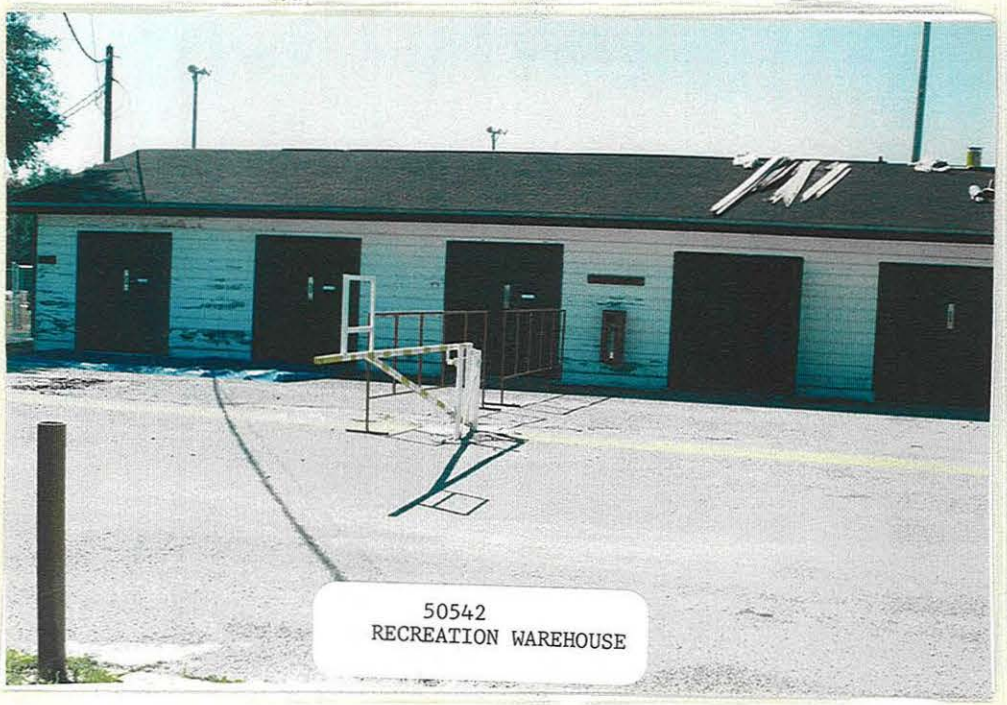

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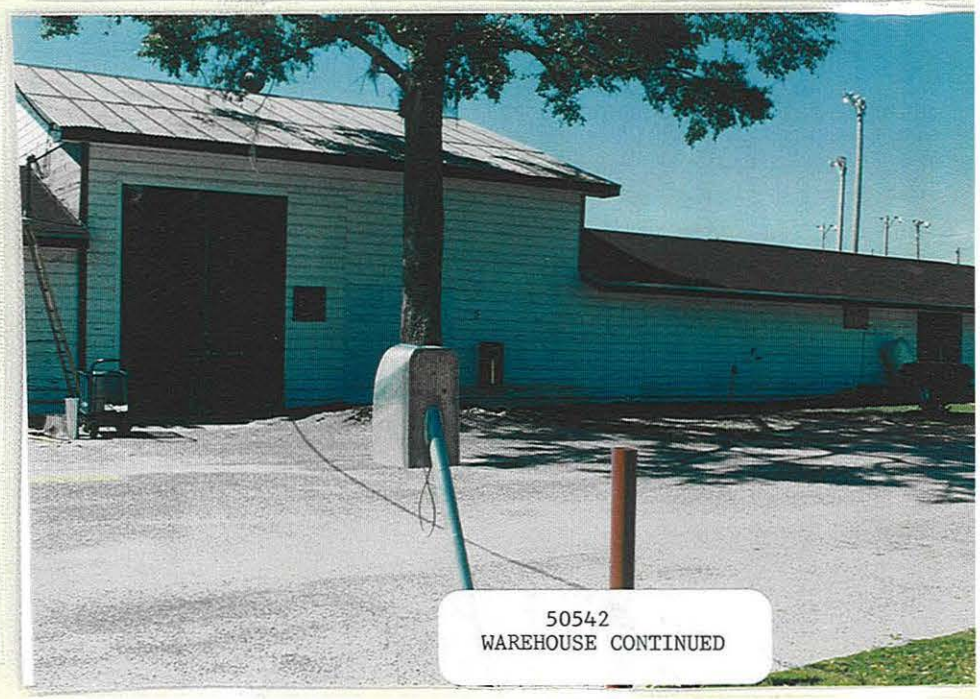

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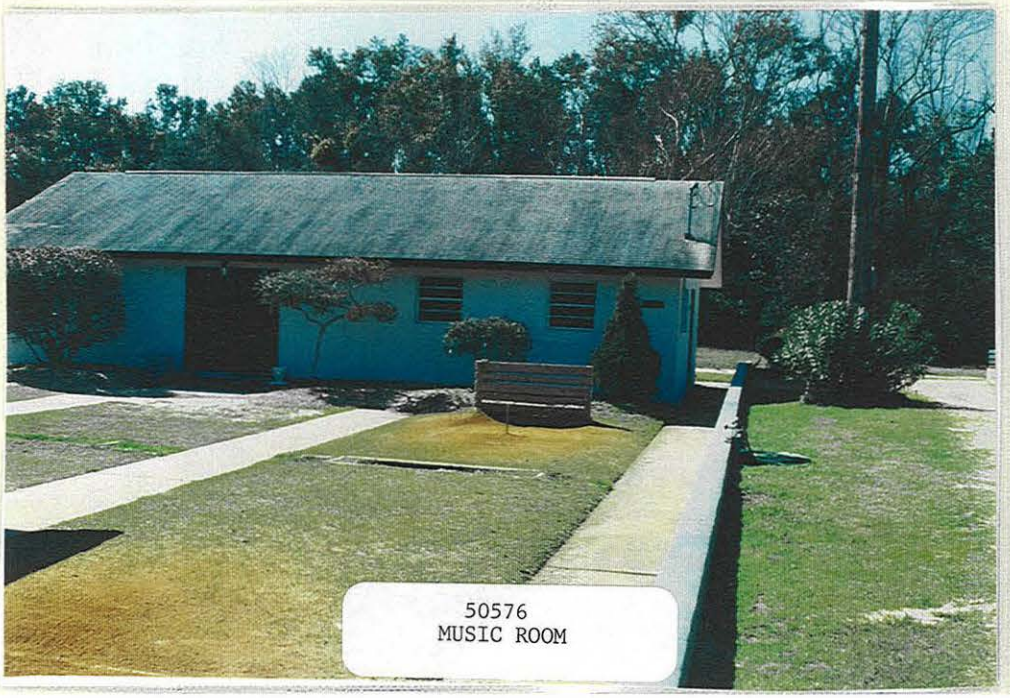

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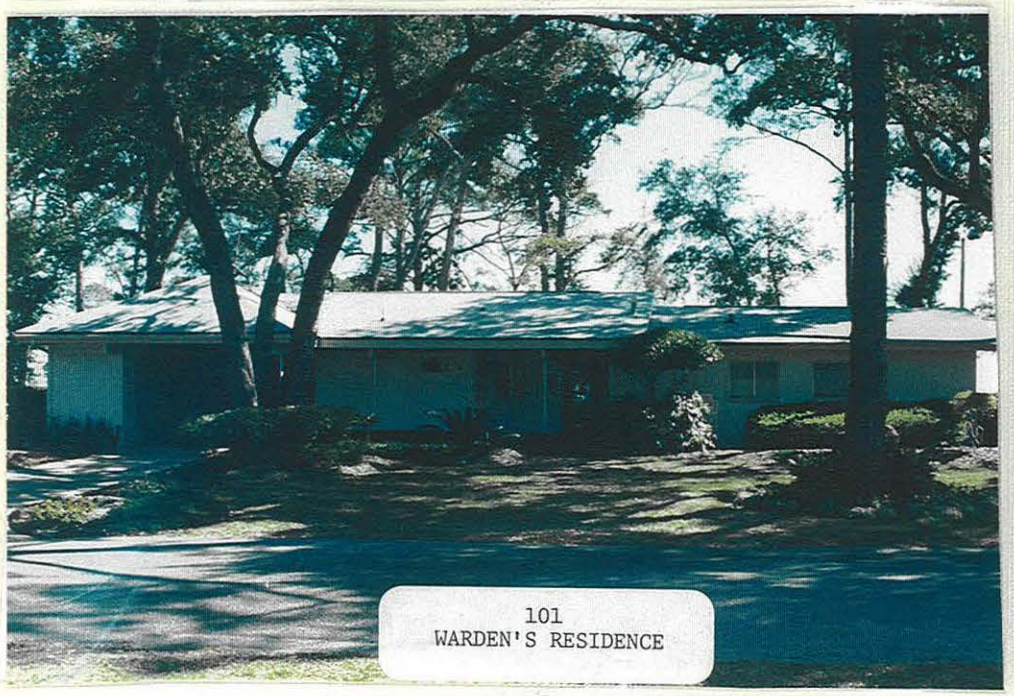

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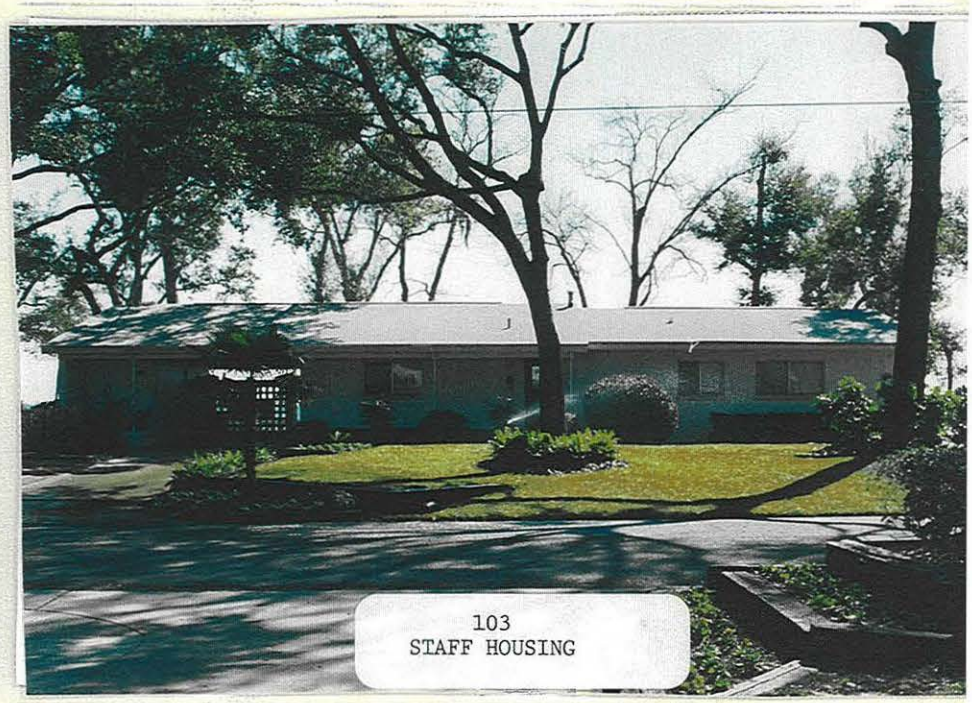

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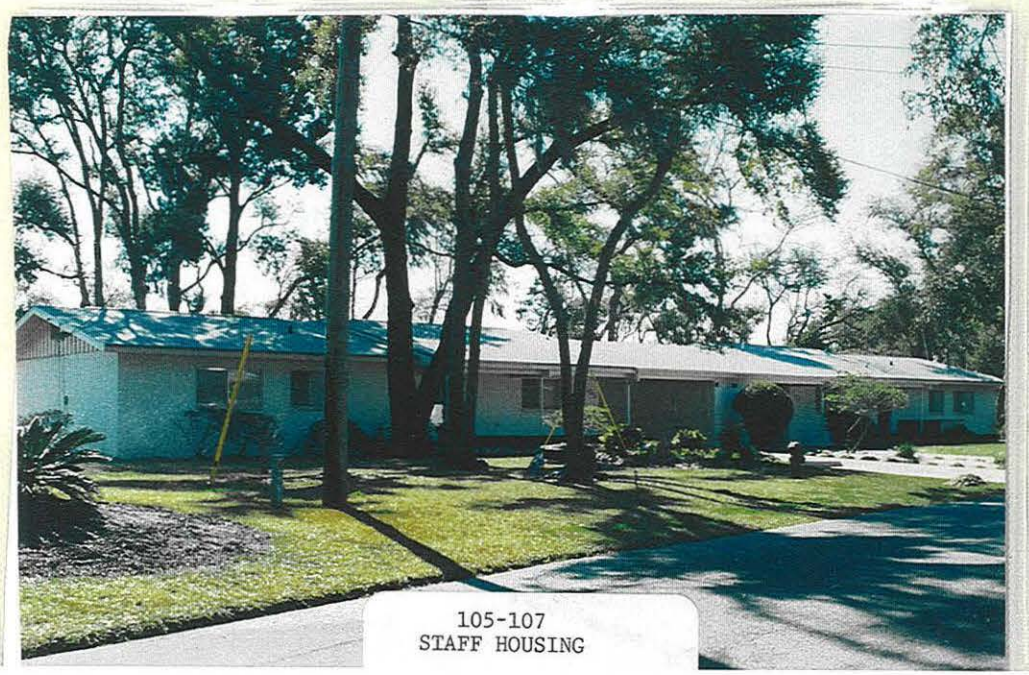

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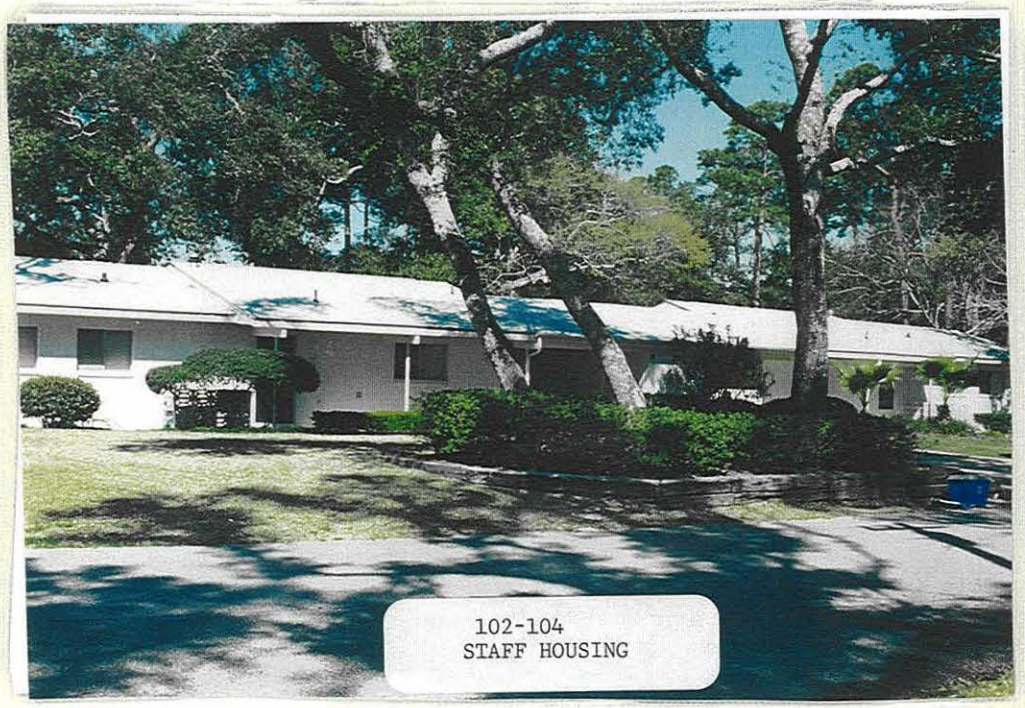
STAFF HOUSING

109-111
STAFF HOUSING



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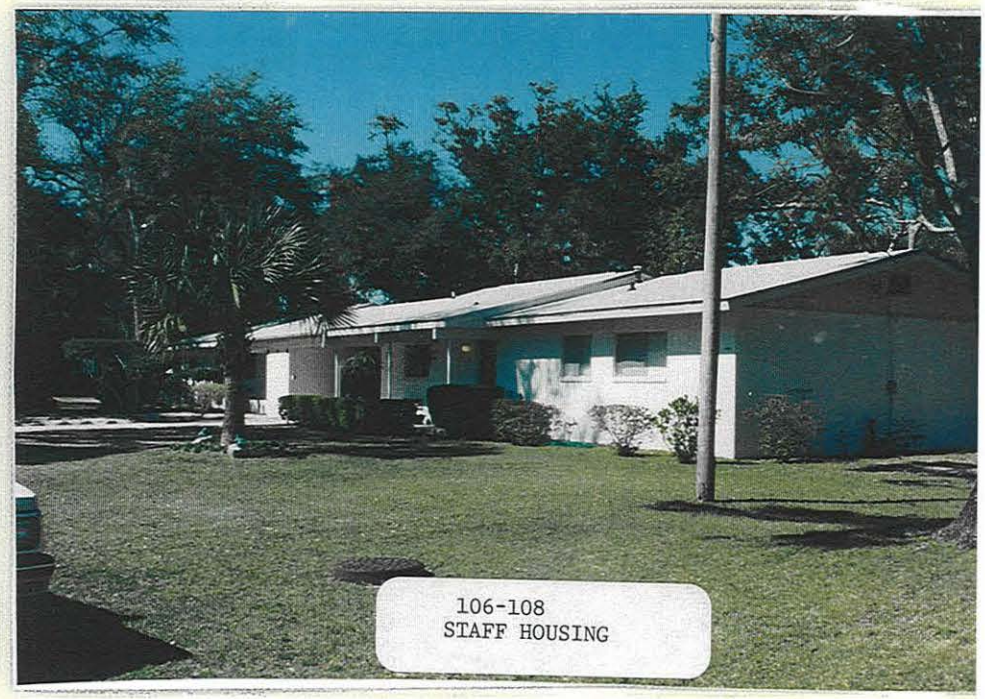

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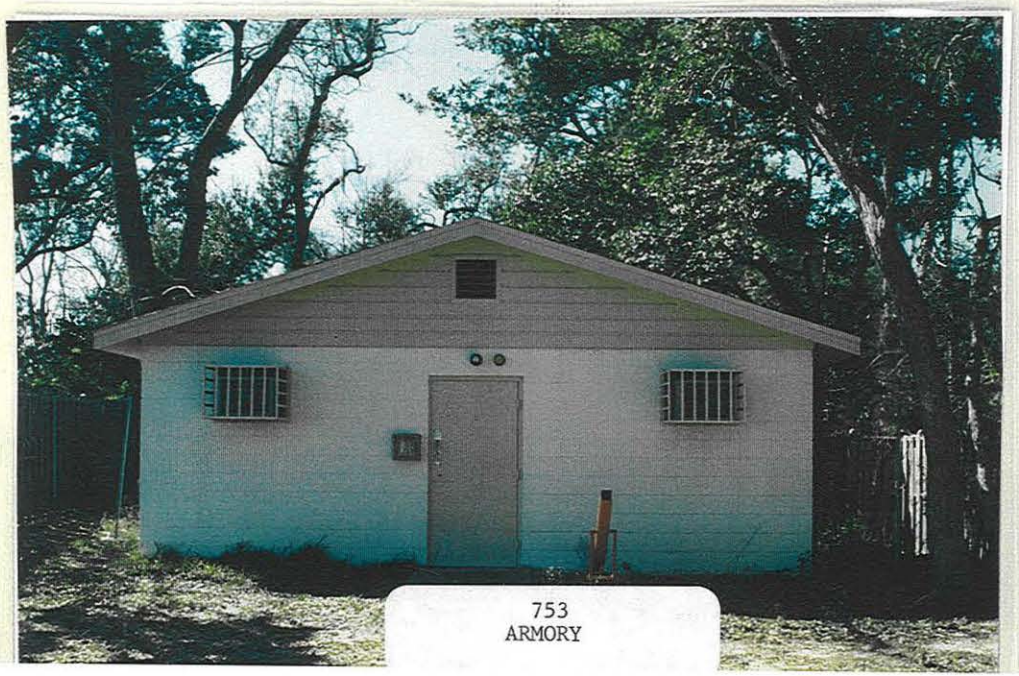

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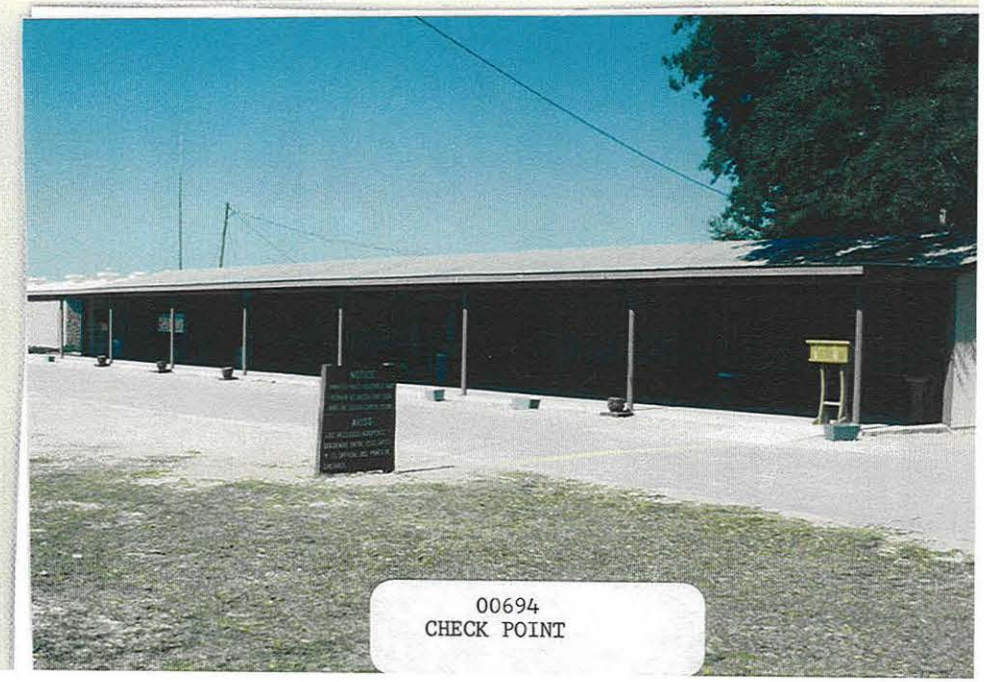

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CHECK POINT

FUEL STORAGE

APPENDIX D
PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
FEDERAL PRISON CAMP – EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

Proposed Deactivation and Closure of Federal Prison Camp Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Appendix D – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

Prepared by:
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

December 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AFB	–	Air Force Base
BOP	–	Federal Bureau of Prisons
BRA	–	Baseline Risk Assessment
CERCLA	–	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERCLIS	–	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System
CESQG	–	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
CFC	–	Chlorofluorocarbon
CMS	–	Corrective Measure Study
COPC	–	Contaminant of Potential Concern
CORRACTS	–	Corrective Action Report
DAP	–	Drug Abuse Program
EA	–	Environmental Assessment
ECAMP	–	Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program
ERNS	–	Emergency Response Notification System
ESA	–	Environmental Site Assessment
FPC	–	Federal Prison Camp
HRS	–	Hazard Ranking System
HVLP	–	High Volume/Low Pressure
ICM	–	Interim Corrective Measure
IRP	–	Installation Restoration Program
ISA	–	Inter-Agency Services Support Agreement
LQG	–	Large Quantity Generator
LUC	–	Land Use Control
LUST	–	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MNA	–	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MSDS	–	Material Safety Data Sheet
NFRAP	–	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NPL	–	National Priority List
PA/SI	–	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
PCB	–	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
RCRA	–	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REC	–	Recognized Environmental Condition
RFI	–	Remedial Feasibility Investigation or RCRA Facility Investiagtion
SARA	–	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SHWS	–	Florida State-Funded Action Sites
SQG	–	Small Quantity Generator
SWF/LF	–	Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites
SWPPP	–	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TSDF	–	Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility
UNICOR	–	Federal Prisons Industries
USGS	–	United States Geological Survey
UST	–	Underground Storage Tank
VCP	–	Voluntary Cleanup Program
VOC	–	Volatile Organic Compound

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Limited Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger) for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) involving the Federal Prison Camp (FPC) located at Elgin Air Force Base (AFB) in Okaloosa County, Florida. The BOP has received Congressional authorization to deactivate and close the FPC and return the property to the U.S. Air Force under the terms of an Inter-Agency Services Support Agreement (ISA).

The purpose of the Limited Phase I ESA was to identify the presence of any Recognized Environmental Conditions[1] (RECs) Business Environmental Risks[2], and/or Historical Recognized Environmental Conditions[3] as defined by ASTM International (ASTM) Standard Practice E-1527-00, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process,* with respect to the Subject Property and the potential implications of those RECs for the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC. This Phase I ESA is supplemental to an Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by Berger on behalf of the BOP to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

This Phase I ESA was conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill exercised by environmental professionals currently practicing under similar conditions and was based on information made available to Berger representatives. The Phase I ESA conforms to the general content requirements of ASTM Standard E-1527, to address the due diligence provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). This report was prepared in accordance with Section 9601 (35)(b) of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, to satisfy the provision that "all appropriate inquiry" be made into the presence or potential presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products on the FPC with the following notable exceptions:

- This Limited Phase I ESA is based in part on findings from two site visits conducted by Berger during August 2005, and a review of Eglin AFB files during October 2005. The site visits included an inspection of all FPC building interiors and lands including staff housing, although only one staff house was inspected as it is indicative of the remaining housing; and

- Research for this Limited Phase I ESA included interviews with personnel familiar with the FPC as well as procurement of an environmental database report. Personnel interviewed included both BOP and U.S. Air Force personnel. Research did not include a review of files at state or local regulatory agencies. It did, however, include a review of U.S. Air Force files.

[1] ASTM Standard E1527 defines "Recognized Environmental Conditions" as the presence or likely presence of any Hazardous Substances or Petroleum Products on the property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater or surface water of the property. The term is not intended to include *de minimis* conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of a notification and/or enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies.

[2] ASTM Standard Practice E1527 defines "business environmental risk" as "a risk which can have a material environment or environmentally-driven impact on the business associated with the current or planned use of a parcel of commercial real estate, not necessarily limited to those environmental issues required to be investigated in this practice."

[3] ASTM Standard E1527 defines "Historical Recognized Environmental Condition" as the condition which in the past would have been considered a Recognized Environmental Condition, but which may or may not be considered a Recognized Environmental Condition currently. The final decision rests with the Environmental Professional and will be influenced by the current impact of the Historical Recognized Environmental Condition on the property.

A separate Service Agreement between the U.S. Air Force Air Armament Center and UNICOR (Federal Prisons Industries) provides for the use of inmate labor at an Eglin AFB laundry facility located away from the FPC. Berger understands that the inmate operations at the Eglin AFB laundry facility will continue, and operations and activities at the U.S. Air Force laundry facility are expressly not included as part of this limited Phase I ESA.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

This section provides general information on the ownership and location of the FPC, its physical setting, and history. The current and former uses of surrounding properties are also provided. The FPC consists of a minimum-security prison camp located entirely within the limits of Eglin Air Force Base. Figure 1 (Attachment A) shows the location of the FPC and the location of the staff housing as shown on an U.S. Air Force map labeled Watershed Area 8 on which both the FPC and the housing units are shown. This map was prepared by the U.S. Air Force and is included in the May 2005 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

A. SITE OWNERSHIP AND LOCATION

The FPC is located completely within the boundaries of Eglin AFB and the property has been owned by the U.S. Air Force since 1940. Current site buildings are listed on Table 1. Most of the FPC buildings have both a five-digit FPC building number and an older, three-digit, former AFB building number. It should be noted that the five digit numbering system was done by the BOP at the request of the U.S. Air Force's fire department. However in checking both files and reports maintained by the U.S. Air Force, seldom was the five digit designation used. As a result, Table 1 cites both numbering systems for cross-referencing.

The FPC is located off Inverness Road near the southeast corner of the main base at Eglin AFB, approximately one mile south of the East Gate. The general location of the FPC, including the main concentration of FPC buildings and the staff housing is shown is Figure 1. Figure 2 (Attachment A) has been provided by the BOP, contains the five-digit building number identification, and shows the layout of buildings within the FPC. The main portion of the FPC consists of a cluster of buildings located on approximately 16 acres off of Inverness Road and northwest of Postl Lake. A second area of the FPC consists of staff housing located on approximately 10 acres north of the main institution, also shown on Figure 1. Figure 3 (Attachment A) is a site plan of only the staff housing area as provided by the BOP.

According the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared by the U.S. Air Force, the FPC is contained within Watershed Area 8. As part of this Plan, the U.S. Air Force has divided and classified Eglin Air Force Base into separate watersheds. The FPC is contained completely in Watershed Area 8.

B. PHYSICAL SETTING

Information on the physical setting of the FPC was provided in Prentice Thomas and Associates (1993), and the Environmental Database Report provided as Attachment B. The project area is located in Okaloosa County, northwestern Florida, in an area known as the Emerald Coast.

1. Physiography and Topography

Regional topography is relatively flat, with an elevation of approximately five to 15 feet above mean sea level (USGS, 1994). The FPC is located within the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province (United States Geological Survey, 2005). The region is characterized by the geomorphic feature of marine terraces created indirectly by the advance and retreat of glacial ice masses in the northern United States during the Pleistocene epoch (1.8 million to 10,000 years before present) as described in Prentice Thomas and Associates (1993). Changes in ice volume resulted in rising and falling sea levels that created the marine terraces. The terraces slope gently seaward (southeasterly) and are often terminated landward by a shore terrace thought to be evidence of a scarp produced by erosive action of waves against the shoreline.

TABLE 1
SITE BUILDING SUMMARY
FEDERAL PRISON CAMP
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

FPC Building # / Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (1)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
50501/591	12,828 (12,628)	Wood	1941	Administration Building
50502/588	5,072 (4,913)	Wood	1941	Education Building
50504/584	2,575 (2,756)	Wood	1941	Leisure Library / Legal Library / Barber Shop / (previously referred to as "Hobby Shop")
50505/unknown	14,053	Stucco	1996	Visiting Room
50508/582	2,352	Stucco	1997	DAP (Drug Abuse Program) Building
50509/594	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory A (also referred to as Dormitory 1)
50512/580	7,600	Stucco	1992	Chapel / Religious Services Offices / Psychology Offices
50515/596	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory B (also referred to as Dormitory 2)
50519/598	14,034	Stucco	1987	Dormitory C (also referred to as Dormitory 3)
50522/577	15,210	Stucco	1980	Health Services / Commissary / Laundry / Food Service
	9,319	Stucco	1986	
50523/595	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory D (also referred to as Dormitory 4)
50524/586	1,350 (1,200)	Concrete block	1974	Landscape Shop
50525/597	12,758	Stucco	1979	Dormitory E (also referred to as Dormitory 5)
50527/unknown	600	Brick	1980	Barbecue Pavilion
50531/586	620	Wood	1984	Plumbing Shop(also referred to as LS-3)
50540/585	-	-	-	Tennis Courts
50542/589	5,220 (9,101)	Wood	1941	Recreation Hobby Rooms and Offices /Mini-Storage Units / Safety Chemical Issue Room /
50544/583	3,456	Stucco	1987	Institution Warehouse / Garage/ Safety EDM
	4,550	Wood/Block	1978	

FPC Building #/ Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (ft)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
50546/581	2,430 (2,053)	Wood	1941	VT (Vocational Training) Shop
50548/579	4,500 (4,400)	Stucco	1978/93	Facilities Offices / Carpenter Shop
50550/575	4,500	Stucco	1980	Food Service Warehouse / Auto Garage
50556/unknown	936	Stucco	1982	Welding Shop
50558/593	1,625	Stucco	1993	Paint Shop / General Maintenance Shop / HVAC Shop/Facilities (CMS) Warehouse
50560/599	300 (144)	Stucco	1980	Tool Room
50568/587	1,450 (1,800)	Wood	1993	Soft Shoe Shack (aerobic machines)
50570/unknown	-	-	-	Bocci Ball Court
50572/unknown	-	-	-	Basketball Courts
50574/589	6,672	Wood/Brick	1991	Weight Shack
50576/unknown	1,187	Stucco	1991	Music Room
50580/603	5,000	Stucco	1989	Staff Training Center/Staff Fitness Center
	600	Wood	1994	Staff Picnic Area
	288	Wood	1984	Storage (Hurricane Prep Storage)
LS-1/unknown	-	-	-	Landscape Storage (engine parts)
LS-2/unknown	-	-	-	Gasoline/Diesel storage shed
LS-4/unknown	-	-	-	Mower Storage / Greenhouse
LS-5/unknown	-	-	-	Greenhouse nearest Postl Lake
LS-6/unknown	-	-	-	Landscape Shed next to Armory at Staff Housing
Picnic Pavilion	-	-	-	Picnic Pavilion adjacent to Staff Training Center
Staff House 101/746	2,018 (1,620)	Stucco	1968	Warden's Residence
Staff House 102/747b	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 104)
Staff House 103/748	1,400 (1,479)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (stand-alone)
Staff House 104/747a	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 102)
Staff House 105/750a	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 107)

FPC Building #/ Eglin AFB Building #	Gross Square Feet (1)	Construction Materials	Year Built	Description
Staff House 106/749b	1,400 (2,958)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 108)**
Staff House 107/750b	1,400 (2,958)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 105)
Staff House 108/749a	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 106)
Staff House 109/751a	1,400 (2,958)	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 111)
Staff House 111/751b	1,400	Stucco	1968	Staff House (part of duplex with 109)
Armory (774 ISA)	120	concrete block	1986	Armory
Unknown	1,280	stucco	1990	Exterior Freezer
Unknown	120	concrete block	1975	Fuel Storage

(1) In some cases conflicting numbers for the area of the building were provided in different sources. The areas shown are from the U.S. Department of Justice 1998 Survey Report. Numbers shown in parentheses are from the U.S. Air Force-Bureau of Prisons Inter-Service Agreement.
** As of September 25, 2005, half of this duplex was returned to U.S. Air Force use.

The coast immediately south of Eglin AFB is a typical barrier island complex, with Santa Rosa Island separating the mainland from the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Geology

Excavations conducted at the FPC as part of archaeological investigations indicated that a layer of fill materials about three feet thick is present in portions of the FPC. The fill material consists of brown sand containing asphalt, gravel, and some glass (Prentice Thomas and Associates, 1993).

Citing from the September 2003 Statement of Basis for SS-86, Exterior Electric and Entomology Shops, and DP-97, Old Hobby Shop, Eglin Air Force Base, "the lithologic data collected during the RFI (Remedial Feasibility Investigation) indicate that soils beneath SS-86 (from 0 to 46 feel bls) consists primarily of relatively clean fine- to medium-grained quartz sands. From 46 to 50 feet bls, the lithology contains greenish-black clayey sand/sandy clay, which grade into clay. During the RFI, Pensacola Clay was encountered at SS-86 at approximately 50 to 57 feet below surface."

3. Soils

Soils at the FPC are mapped as Foxworth Sand (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1995). Prentice Thomas and Associates (1997) described a typical site soil profile encountered during cultural resources investigations performed at the FPC:

- 0 – 0.2 foot: an A horizon of medium to fine gray sands
- 0.2 – 0.6 foot: an E horizon of white medium to fine sands

- 0.6 – 1.4 feet: a B horizon of yellowish brown medium sand
- 1.4 – 3.3 feet: a C horizon of yellow medium sand

4. Hydrology

The FPC is located on the north bank of Postl Lake, which is an inlet near the southwest end of Boggy Bayou. Boggy Bayou connects to Choctawhatchee Bay to the south. Choctawhatchee Bay is connected to the Gulf of Mexico via a passage in Santa Rosa Island, immediately west of the City of Destin, Florida, about six miles south of the FPC. An unnamed, narrow stream flows roughly north to south along the western end of the FPC buildings, toward Postl Lake.

Mapping in the environmental database report indicates the location of federally-regulated wetlands. Wetlands are shown near the southern portion of the FPC, adjacent to Postl Lake. Postl Lake itself is an estuarine subtidal wetland system (U.S. Air Force, 1999). As cited above, the U.S. Air Force has also classified this area within Watershed 8.

A number of water supply and groundwater monitoring wells are located across the Eglin AFB property. Groundwater monitoring wells are located south of the Training Center (Building #50580) and surrounding an industrial park located northwest of the FPC. Figure 4 provided by the U.S. Air Force shows both the location of the FPC as well as the Staff housing. The areas outlined are the areas covered by this ESA, and by extension the EA for the FPC closure. This map not only identifies the location of the FPC, but also the monitoring wells installed by the U.S. Air Force as part of an ongoing Installation Restoration Program (IRP) conducted under the auspices of RCRA. As stated in the legend on the map, there are no active or inactive monitoring wells located on the FPC site itself. There is one active monitoring well in the proximity of the Training Center (Building #50580).

Citing from the Final Statement of Basis identified in the previous section "The groundwater generally flows from west to east across the site. Based on aquifer testing results, the groundwater velocity in the shallow portion of the aquifer was about 0.5 feet/day (185 feet/year), and in the deeper portion of the aquifer, the groundwater velocity was about 0.22 feet/day (80 feet/year). Site SS-86 is located adjacent to Postl Lake, a shallow (2 to 4 feet deep) brackish lake. Measurements of water level, salinity, conductivity, and specific gravity indicated that shallow groundwater may be discharging into Postl Lake, however, the groundwater in the deep zone is most likely flowing horizontally under the lake toward Choctawhatcee Bay."

According to mapping in the environmental database report, areas east of the main FPC building cluster are located within the 500-year floodplain. Based on information in the Eglin AFB Environmental Baseline Study, the FPC is in an area of maximum areal storm surge flooding that would result from a Category 3 hurricane (U.S. Air Force, 1999). According to information provided by the BOP, the Armory (Building # 753), Plumbing Shop (Building # L3), and Greenhouse (Building # L5) at the FPC have had water entry during flooding.

C. SITE HISTORY

Information on history of the FPC was obtained through interviews with persons familiar with the FPC, municipal records, historic maps, and previous reports prepared by the U.S. Air Force and other parties at the FPC. Archaeological studies conducted on the FPC (Mission Research Corporation, 1999 and Prentice Thomas and Associates, 1993 and 2002) indicate the presence of former Native American settlements at Eglin AFB and the FPC. Most of the FPC is considered a significant cultural resource site for Native Americans dating as far back as the Late Paleoindian/Early Archail era (more than 8,400 years before present).

Eglin AFB was created in 1940 following acquisition of the Choctawhatchee National Forest by the U.S. War Department (Prentice Thomas and Associates, 1993). The BOP originally established a FPC on Eglin AFB in 1962, under a maintenance contract agreement with the U.S. Air Force, at an area of Eglin AFB known as Site 6, the "Ranger Camp" about 17 miles from the current FPC location.

The FPC moved to its current location in 1969. Old photographs and news clippings at the FPC were reviewed. The area was generally vacant at the time, although there are references in the newspapers to Skunk Hollow. This area of the FPC was formerly known as "Skunk Hollow" and housed the "Boat and Goat Squadron" which was primarily responsible for maintaining the target vessels and testing armored vehicles. No further details were discovered about activities of this Squadron.

The U.S. Air Force moved trailers to the site during the 1960s. Photographs dated from 1967 to 1969 clearly show the buildings on trucks being brought to the site. The present camp was originally comprised of surplus World War II-era buildings that were moved to the FPC location from other parts of Eglin AFB. The buildings moved there were wooden structures. Those originally used for dormitories were demolished and replaced with the current buildings. Information on the age of the buildings is shown in Table 1.

Aerial photographs contained in the January 2002 RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) and Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA) report were also reviewed. These photos are generally to describe DP-257, which is proximate to the FPC property. This report focused on property to the southwest of the FPC area. However, the Photo labeled 2.6 does show the current FPC location. It appears relatively undeveloped at this time, but cleared of trees. The aerial photo from this RFI is provided in Attachment D, and was the only one reviewed.

Buildings at the FPC that were constructed prior to 1969, as listed in Table 1, were constructed by and moved to the site by the U.S. Air Force and present at the time the BOP began its occupancy. A photo album at the FPC showed the wooden buildings being moved to the site. Buildings constructed after 1969 (Table 1) were constructed by and for the BOP, with the permission of the U.S. Air Force.

There has never been a Federal Prison Industry or UNICOR activity on the FPC proper. UNICOR activities were limited to the FPC providing inmate labor to support the dry cleaning and laundry operations at the U.S. Air Force's facilities.

The BOP's Safety Manager has been at FPC Eglin for at least 21 years and provided much of the details of the site history reported herein. Discussions with other BOP staff concurred with the information provided. In one case, one person who has been at FPC Eglin for years, spoke to his father who had worked here in the mid-1970s and indicated that the vocational and hobby activities cited are the only ones that they know were present at the FPC.

The FPC includes the following activities that may have utilized hazardous materials during historical operations: Vocational Training; Hobby Craft; and Site Maintenance.

In addition to the above, the FPC has always had an Education Department. The Education Department has, in the course of operation at Eglin, never used any hazardous materials, nor would that be expected. The department concentrates on classroom training in the General Equivalency Diploma program and English as a second language. In the past seven years, they have also operated a Drug Abuse Program (DAP).

Based on site interviews with personnel who have worked at the FPC for about 21 years, the only hobby craft activities that have occurred at the FPC have been leather crafts and reportedly woodcrafts, both activities of which could utilize some stains and solvents, but small quantities.

The Vocational Training activity present for at least 21 years is small engine repair and maintenance, although this program has been inactive for at least two years. However, engines and oils, hydraulic and motor, are still located in the building. Review of the U.S. Air Force's database for spills indicated two spills of hydraulic fluid reported to the U.S. Air Force in 1999. Both spills were contained with sorbent towels, although one spill of eight gallons also resulted in the removal of soil. It was reported to Berger that all spill material is disposed of through the U.S. Air Force.

It was mentioned to Berger personnel by the U.S. Air Force staff that not all spills were reported. During internal Environmental Compliance and Management System Audit (ECAMPs) spills were noticeable on the floors, sometimes with sawdust or sorbent on them. The BOP reported that in every case, these spills were handled by the Safety Office, and that the spills material was brought to the U.S. Air Force for disposal.

One building that houses the General Maintenance Shop, the Paint Shop, and the Facilities Warehouse is commonly referred to as the CMS building. The CMS building was built in 1993 by the BOP. This building contains the paint shop which houses a paint spray booth. This booth, along with generators on site, is covered under the U.S. Air Force's Title V permit. Additionally ECAMP reviews conducted by the U.S. Air Force show no violations of environmental issues. Both hours of operations and tracking its use are done by the BOP as requested by the U.S. Air Force.

The latest U.S. Air Force Air Quality Compliance Assistance Report dated March 10, 2005 was provided to the BOP. BOP has provided updates on these data to the U.S. Air Force. Among the corrections are:

- AEI ID 1178 in AF report is Building #50556, should be #50546 (trailer mounted so moved)
- AEI ID 2592 in AF report is Building #50548, should be #50522
- AEI ID 2592 in AF report in Building #50519, Removed
- AEI ID 2593 in AF report in Building #50509, Removed
- AEI ID 2594 in AF report in Building #50523, Removed
- AEI ID 2595 in AF report in Building #50525, Removed
- AEI ID 1943 in AF report Building #50522, should be #50580, trailer mounted

Corrections were also made to specifications to boilers. They were:

- AEI ID 4027 should be 270,000 BTU not 243,000
- AEI ID 4091 should be 150,000 BTU, not 160,000
- AEI ID 4097 should be listed as 60,000 BTU, rather than unknown

The Title V permit also cites generators used by the BOP. However, four of the generators cited there, the 268.2 HP capacity generators for Buildings #50509, #50519, #50523, and #50525 have all been removed and should be removed from the U.S. Air Force's permit. The one cited for Building #50548 should actually be Building #50522. The one cited at Building #50556 should be #50546. This information is consistent with that in the previous paragraph of the Compliance report.

The area of the Training Center (Building #50576) was historically used as a landfill from around 1927 to 1957, based on artifacts unearthed on that site (Prentice Thomas and Associates, 1993).

In 1999, the U.S. Air Force conducted an EA following a request from the BOP for approval to demolish five buildings, construct four buildings and install one prefabricated building at the FPC (U.S. Air Force, 1999). The buildings proposed for demolition and replacement were described as not in compliance with accessibility standards, having inadequate fire suppression systems, and damaged by termites. Asbestos-containing building

materials (ACBMs) and lead-based paint were also described as concerns in Buildings #50546/581, #50568/587, and #50501/591.

The BOP proposal for the FPC included the following:

- Replacing Building #590 the Inmate System Management (ISM) Building, formerly the old Chapel, with a 10,000 square-foot building. Building #590 was condemned in 1996 and demolished in 1997;
- Demolishing Building #50501/591 (Administration Building) and replacing it with a smaller structure;
- Demolishing Buildings #50546/581 (Vocational Training Building), #50568/587 (Recreation Soft-Shoe Building) and #685 (Warehouse and Administration Building); and
- Demolishing Building #50560/599 (Carpenter Shop/Tool Room, also known as Building 50560).

Based on observations during Berger's site inspections and information provided by BOP, Building #590 is the only of those described above that was actually demolished. Building #590 was formerly located immediately west of the Administration Building (#50501/591) and had been used for inmate pre-screening and processing, and contained a mail room, control/message center, observation room, armory, locksmith, and security offices. Former Building #590 has not been replaced.

D. NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS

The Subject Property is located within Eglin AFB, with Postl Lake and Boggy Bayou forming the southeast boundary of the FPC. Eglin AFB is located in portions of Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties in Florida and extends about 51 miles east to west and 19 miles north to south. Information on environmental investigations and remediation on Eglin AFB are provided in Section III.C.

To the west, northwest, and north of the FPC is an industrial park area. To the northeast of the FPC is a long-term parking lot for recreational vehicles (RVs) and watercraft. To the east is a mobile home park. To the southeast and south are Postl Lake and wetlands associated with Postl Lake and to the southwest is an undeveloped area. All of the neighboring, developed land uses are within Eglin AFB.

According to the U.S. Air Force's March 2000 "RFI and Interim Corrective Measure (ICM) for SS-86: Exterior Electric and Entomology Shops, Eglin Air Force Base", the Land Use has been classified as active military support area. Current land use designates its use for military activity only. The FPC is listed in this Site – 86 and the overall site description according to this report is "Zone A of Site SS-86 is located in an urban and commercial area of the base, which includes maintenance shops, office buildings, paved and unpaved parking areas, military housing and a federal prison. Recreational facilities include picnic areas for office workers and a softball field."

III. REVIEW OF PUBLIC RECORDS

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In order to supplement and cross-reference the information received from various sources, Berger commissioned a search of federal and state databases conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. If any information about the Subject Property or nearby properties was found, a discussion of the listing is presented in the text under the appropriate classification. Dates shown are those of the most recent updates to the databases. A complete copy of the database report is contained in Attachment B. The location of the FPC shown on the database report is slightly northwest of its actual location; however this does not alter any of the findings of the database report as the FPC is completely encompassed within Eglin AFB, and all nearby sites of concern are within the AFB. Choctawhatchee Bay bounds the southeast side of the FPC and Boggy Bayou separates the FPC from the City of Valparaiso to the north.

A. FEDERAL RECORDS REVIEWED

Berger reviewed information from the following federal databases (publication date in parentheses), identified by ASTM Standard E1527, as sources of information relevant to the Phase I ESA process.

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo) List (05/20/2005)
- Corrective Action Report (CORRACTS) (06/28/2005)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) List (06/27/2005)
- CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) (05/17/2005)
- National Priority List (NPL) (07/01/2005)
- Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) List (12/31/2004)

1. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information

RCRAInfo is the U.S. EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. Inclusion on the list is not necessarily indicative of contamination; rather, it indicates the presence of potential sources of contamination. RCRAInfo replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by RCRA. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator off-site to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

No RCRA generators or TSDFs were located identified within one-quarter mile of the Subject Property on the environmental database report; however, hazardous materials are used and hazardous wastes are generated on both the FPC and surrounding Eglin Air Force Base. A summary of those activities is provided in Sections IV and III.C, respectively. The U.S. Air Force is currently undergoing remedial activities under this regulatory umbrella.

2. Corrective Action Report

A search of the June 28, 2005 CORRACTS List revealed that no CORRACTS facilities are located within a one-mile radius of the FPC.

3. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System List

The CERCLIS List is a compilation of records from a nationwide database created to maintain and regulate those facilities or sites that the EPA has investigated or will investigate for suspected or uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances, contaminants or pollutants as reported by states, municipalities, private companies and private citizens under the CERCLA Program. Once a site is placed on the CERCLIS List, it may be subjected to several additional levels of evaluation, to determine the severity of the contamination from discovery and preliminary assessment to site inspection, and possibly the application of the Hazardous Ranking System. Such a determination could ultimately place the site under consideration for inclusion on the NPL. Inclusion on the CERCLIS List does not confirm the presence of an environmental problem or a public health threat. A search of the June 27, 2005 CERCLIS listing revealed no listed sites located within a one-half mile radius of the FPC.

4. CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

A search of the May 17, 2005 CERCLIS NFRAP sites listing revealed no listed facility located within a one-quarter-mile radius of the FPC.

5. National Priority List

The EPA NPL (or Superfund List) is a federal listing of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites that pose a potential risk to human health or the environment. The list is created from the CERCLIS database and is primarily based upon a score that each site or facility receives from the EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS). After a site or facility has been identified as a CERCLIS site, the EPA conducts an assessment of the property. The HRS score associated with the degree of environmental risk found is one of the determinations made as to whether the site is placed on the NPL. These sites are then prioritized for possible long-term remedial action and referred to the state for further action under state programs. No NPL sites were identified within a one mile radius of the FPC on the Environmental Database Report.

6. Emergency Response Notification System List

The ERNS List is a compilation of records from a national computer database and retrieval system created to store information on accidental releases of oil and hazardous substances. The information stored in this database is acquired through the National Response Center. Each reported incident is required to contain and provide the discharger name, date of release, amount released, and type of substance released. The database did not identify the FPC as an ERNS site.

The FPC and Eglin AFB did not appear on any of the federal databases reviewed. Eglin AFB did appear on supplemental federal databases listed in the environmental database report, specifically the ERNS List, the Facility Index System/Facility Registry System (FINDS) database and the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (TRIS). The FINDS database contains both facility information and "pointers" to other sources that contain more detail. Specific addresses listed at Eglin AFB on the FINDS database are Building 592, Range Road; 501 Deleon Street, Suite 101; and AAC/EMCE, Environmental Engineering.

The TRIS database identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Section 313. Further information related to releases of oil and hazardous materials and remediation efforts at Eglin AFB are provided in Section III.C.

B. STATE RECORDS REVIEWED

Berger reviewed information from the following state databases, identified by ASTM Standard E1527, as sources of information relevant to the Phase I ESA process.

- Florida Registered Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports (LUST)
- Florida State-Funded Action Sites (SHWS)
- Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites (SWF/LF)
- Voluntary Cleanup Sites (VCP)

The FPC and Eglin AFB did not appear on any of the state databases reviewed. Information related to subsurface investigations and environmental remediation performed at Eglin AFB as part of the Installation Restoration Program is provided in the following section (III.C). Most of the information related to the IRP program was gleaned from U.S. Air Force records reviewed October 3, 4 and 5, 2005. No additional properties located within the appropriate ASTM radii from the FPC appeared on these state databases.

Additional sites are listed on the database report as "orphan sites", sites with locations that could not be identified on the report map. The Okaloosa Regional Airport, located on Eglin AFB, is listed as an orphan LUST site; however, its location is more than one-half mile from the FPC. Other orphan sites listed are also located beyond the applicable ASTM radii from the FPC.

C. U.S. AIR FORCE RECORDS REVIEWED

Berger performed a review of U.S. Air Force files at Eglin AFB on October 3, 4 and 5, 2005. Among the files reviewed were:

- Environmental Engineering and Environmental Management
- Hazardous Waste Program (includes Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program)
- Hazardous Materials Program (includes Water Quality, Storage Tanks, Spills Response, Air Quality)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP, May 2005)

Previous studies were conducted at the following sites as part of the IRP. The specific documents reviewed are cited in reference section. As cited previously, the FPC is contained within the boundary of IRP site SS-86. The characterization of SS refers to "Surface Site". Additionally, site DP-97 is in close proximity to SS-86 and has been combined by the U.S. Air Force into site investigations. DP refers to Disposal Pit. DP – 257 is identified as "Postl Lake Prison Camp Drum Disposal Area", although this location is outside the area used by the BOP FPC (in the proximity of the Training Center) and was not part of the property under ISA and BOP use.

A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) was performed in the area of Eglin AFB Building #692, located northwest of the FPC. Building #692 houses the Exterior Electric and Entomology Shops at Eglin AFB. This investigation indicated that chlorinated solvents and pesticides were present in groundwater in the vicinity of Building 692. The downgradient edge of the groundwater plume at IRP Site SS-86 is located about

500 feet northwest of FPC perimeter. A RCRA Facility Investigation as well as Corrective Measure Studies (CMS) and Baseline Risk Assessments (BRA) have been undertaken with active monitoring of the site at the writing of this report in October 2005. The investigations included installing groundwater monitoring wells and collecting groundwater and soil samples for laboratory analysis.

Alpha chlordane and gamma chlordane were identified as Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs) in surface soil samples along the fence line near Building 687. Petroleum are also present in subsurface materials. This building is not on the FPC site.

The primary contaminants of concern within the groundwater plume are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and trichloroethylene (U.S. Air Force, 1999). The pesticides, alpha-BHC and delta-BHC have also been identified as COPCs in groundwater. These contaminants are reportedly found at a depth of 30 feet below the ground surface (bgs). It is important to note that this information is contained in this report to provide only the background information on the source of the contamination within SS-86. The FPC located within the boundaries of this Area of Concern, but the buildings cited above are not BOP buildings.

The review cited above is to provide information related to U.S. Air Force activities under RCRA and the remedial efforts being conducted by the U.S. Air Force. The BOP is not a party to these activities; however, as a result of these activities, land use restrictions apply to the use of the property, and are included herein for a perspective on environmental conditions on the site.

In addition to the IRP files maintained by the U.S. Air Force, Berger reviewed the U.S. Air Force's Environmental Compliance and Management System Audit (ECAMP) system. There are no open environmental findings at the FPC within this system.

As the FPC activities are covered under both air and water compliance programs maintained and monitored by the U.S. Air Force, files relating to spill reports, Title V air emission inventories and storm water management, both industrial and municipal were reviewed. Details of these reviews are found in Section IV.

IV. SITE RECONNAISSANCE

IV. SITE RECONNAISSANCE

Berger representatives conducted site inspections at the FPC on August 4, 2005 and August 23, 2005. Berger representatives conducted a preliminary site inspection on August 4, 2005 for scoping the EA and to observe features pertaining to FPC environmental conditions prior to decommissioning. A follow up visit to the facility was made on August 24, 2005 as part of a walk through with U.S. Air Force personnel. This second inspection was conducted following a meeting to further discuss the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC.

The weather was mostly cloudy, with some rain showers and temperatures in the mid-70°s Fahrenheit (F) during the August 4, 2005 site inspection. The weather was sunnier and warmer, about 80° F, during the August 23, 2005 site visit.

Ms. Pamela J. Chandler, Chief, Site Selection and Mr. Rodney Anderson, Senior Site Selection Specialist with the BOP Central Office in Washington, D.C. accompanied Berger representatives during both inspections. Photographs taken during the site visits are included as Attachment C. BOP personnel interviewed during the site inspections are listed in Section VI.

A. SITE BUILDINGS

The FPC consists of five separate inmate housing units along with support structures, including Food and Health Services, a Chapel, Education Building, Visiting Room, Administration Building, and Recreation complex. In general, the wood frame buildings at the FPC are older buildings constructed by the U.S. Air Force and the newer, concrete block buildings were built by the BOP following their initial occupancy of the site in 1969. Some of the older buildings have had additions since BOP began occupancy (e.g. Administration Building). A complete list of FPC buildings and the year of construction is provided in Table 1.

Described below are the cluster of central buildings that were viewed during the site inspections. A complete list of buildings is provided in Table 1. Most of the buildings in Table 1 are listed with a five-digit FPC building number and an older, three-digit, former AFB building number for cross-reference. Relevant details regarding the FPC buildings are provided in this section.

- **Administration Building (Building 50501)**

The Administration Building is located off of Inverness Road and faces a grassy, rectangular courtyard on its south side. A parking lot for the FPC is located immediately north of the Administration Building. The Administration Building contains the warden's office and other administrative offices and consists of an original two-story building plus several additions. A portion of the roof of the Administration Building was damaged during Hurricane Ivan in September 2004 and the roof was covered with a blue, plastic tarp during Berger's site visits.

- **Education Building (Building #50502)**

The Education Building is an older, U.S. Air Force-built wood-frame building and had contained a computer room that was vacated in mid-August 2005 in preparation for the proposed FPC closure. The Education Building also contains office and classroom space. The Education Building has a northwest "wing" that

contains an air conditioning unit that is approximately two years old. The air conditioner was used to maintain appropriate temperatures for the computer room and replaced an older boiler system.

- **Recreation Complex**

The Recreation area includes several buildings, structures and playing fields. Recreation buildings include an Office Building and Warehouse (#50542), Music Room (#50576), and Weight Shack (#50574) and a "soft shoe" shack (#50568). The Office Building includes several garage bays for and equipment storage. The Music Room (#50576) is a small building at the west end of the recreation area with two rooms, one of which is used for playing musical instruments, the other for the instrument storage. Recreation playing fields include a softball field, soccer field, basketball courts, and bocce court.

- **Multi-Purpose Warehouse/Garage/EDM/Safety (Building #50544)**

The Multi-Purpose Warehouse building is used for general FPC storage and also contains the FPC Safety Office and a Lounge. Hazardous materials stored inside the Multi-Purpose Warehouse include detergents for cleaning site buildings, and compressed gasses (freon, nitrogen, acetylene). Forklifts were observed inside this building.

- **CMS Warehouse /Paint Shop/ HVAC Shop/ Facilities (Building #50558)**

The CMS Warehouse building is used for general FPC storage and also contains the FPC Paint Shop, HVAC Shop and General Maintenance Shop. Floor drains inside the CMS Warehouse drain to a lift station, and then through a force main to the sewer connection directly in front of the Vocational Training Building (#50546). A 1991 engineering drawing supports this statement. The elongated grate/catch basin on the eastern exterior of this building discharges to the west side of the building's exterior, toward the adjacent, narrow stream in that area. According to the Water Compliance Section of the U.S. Air Force, no sampling of this ditch is done as this site is not considered a highly industrialized use. Additionally this site is not listed in the buildings covered by the U.S. Air Force's Industrial SWPPP. It is covered under the U.S. Air Force's municipal plan. Vehicles were observed parked in the vicinity of the exterior drainage grate.

The Paint Shop area of the CMS Warehouse contains a paint spray booth with a roof vent. Paints and thinners are stored in a flammables storage cabinet inside the Paint Shop area. Paint equipment cleaning is conducted inside a specialized structure inside the Paint Shop. The paint spray booth is cited in the Title V Permit for the U.S. Air Force as E.U. 029 and AEI No. 1511 as a High Volume/Low Pressure (HVLP) non-aerospace equipment.

- **Chapel (Building #50512)**

The Chapel building was constructed by the BOP and is used for multi-denominational religious services. The Chapel building also contains the FPC Psychology Office. No use or storage of oil or hazardous materials was observed inside the Chapel.

- **Drug Abuse Program Building (Building #50508)**

The Drug Abuse Program Building is a BOP-constructed concrete block building that is used for an on-site drug abuse treatment program.

- **Vocational Training Building (Building #50546)**

The primary purpose of this building is occupational training of inmates in maintenance of diesel, marine, and small engines. Engines are located throughout the building. Some use of petroleum products (e.g. gasoline, diesel, motor oil) takes place inside the Vocational Training Building. During Berger's initial site visit, a small spill of oil had been covered in sawdust on the building's floor. According to the U.S. Air Force, all spills should be reported to them. This, however, has not always been done. The BOP uses sorbent to clean up the spills and through the BOP safety office, disposes of the material through the Recycling department of the U.S. Air Force. For small spills rags are also used to blot up the spill. All rags are collected in the garage and given to the U.S. Air Force to launder. The FPC construction debris dumpster is located west of the Vocational Training Building.

- **Plumbing Shop (#50531 and LS-3)**

This building, like the others designated LS, is a small shed housing plumbing material.

- **Facilities Office/Carpenter Shop/ (Building #50548)**

The Facilities Department Office shares its building with the Carpenter Shop. Hazardous materials are kept in flammables cabinets inside the Carpenter Shop, including paints, thinners, glues, and cleaning agents. A sawdust capture unit is located on the west side of the Carpenter Shop.

- **Food Service Warehouse/Garage (Building #50550)**

This building is used for Food Services storage and general auto repair. Waste generated in the garage facility includes waste oil, used brake pads, and rags. Information on waste disposal is provided in Section IV.A.2.

- **Welding Shop (Building #50556)**

Compressed gasses are stored in a chain-link enclosure outside of the Welding Shop. Additional compressed gas storage was observed inside the Welding Shop. Sawdust was observed on the floor inside of this building during Berger's initial site reconnaissance, indicating a spill of petroleum had occurred. As cited previously, all sorbent is disposed of through U.S. Air Force recycling.

- **Food Services/Health Services/Commissary/Laundry (Building #50522)**

Building #50522 is shared by Food Services, Health Services, Laundry Services, and a Commissary. Grease traps in the Food Services area are cleaned monthly by the U.S. Air Force in accordance with the terms of the ISA. The Food Services grease trap is located beneath its exterior loading dock. Hydraulic fluid for forklifts stored in a five-gallon bucket was observed on the floor of the Food Services storage area.

The Health Services area contains medical examination rooms, an X-ray room, and a dental clinic. Information on the use and disposal of hazardous materials in the Health Services area is provided in Section IV.A.2. Medical waste awaiting disposal is stored in a container in a loading dock located outside of the building.

The Laundry Services area is used for cleaning inmate clothing and linens. This area is separate from the UNICOR laundry operation conducted elsewhere on Eglin AFB. The Commissary area is used for the storage and sale to inmates of items such as snacks and toiletries.

- **Dormitories (Buildings # 50509, 50515, 50519, 50523, and 50525)**

Dormitories A through E (also referred to as Dormitories 1 through 5 in some documents) consist of double-bunked cubicle spaces, which can house between 160 and 192 inmates apiece. Generators identified in the U.S. Air Force's Title V inventory have been removed. This information has been forwarded to the U.S. Air Force.

- **Staff Training Center (Building # 50580)**

The Training Center is located south of the main FPC and is accessible via a trail located between the Welding Shop and Landscape Buildings. The Training Center was built on a former landfill, as described in Sections II.C and III.C. It contains a function room and fitness gym, and its grounds include a picnic pavilion and volleyball courts. A storage shed is also located on the Training Center grounds for storage of landscape equipment.

- **Landscape Buildings (Building #50524, #LS-1 and #LS-2)**

The Landscape Buildings include a main Landscape office/garage building and associated storage shed buildings (#LS-1 and #LS-2). Fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides are stored on shelves and in a flammables cabinet inside the Landscape Building (#50524). The Landscape Building garage is used for storage of golf carts and miscellaneous equipment. Building #LS-2, painted bright red, is used for storage of gasoline and diesel fuel in cans for use in the landscape equipment (e.g. lawn mowers). Building #LS-1 is used for storage of engine parts for landscape equipment.

- **Greenhouse (Buildings #LS-4 and #LS-5)**

The Greenhouse Buildings are located adjacent to the Landscape Buildings. Lawn mowers and other lawn maintenance tool are stored in Building #LS-4 which has a dirt floor located adjacent to the Greenhouse (Building #LS-5).

- **Library/Barber Shop (Building #50504)**

Building #50504 currently houses a legal library and a barber shop. This Building was formerly known as the "Hobby Shop". The only hobbies cited as having been present is leather craft, which generally used some stains and glues.

- **Carpenter Shop Tool Shack (Building #50560)**

This building housed tools inside and ladders were hung along an exterior side.

- **Visiting Room (#50505)**

The Visiting Room was built in 1996 for inmate visitors. It contains a large open room containing a seating area and food and drink vending machines and a separate play room for visiting children.

- **Staff Housing Area (Buildings #101 through #109 and #111)**

The Staff Housing area is located on Eglin AFB to the north of the main FPC installation, separated by a mobile home park. The Staff Housing area consists of ten ranch-style staff houses on the shores of Postl Lake. The Warden's Residence (Building #101) is a stand-alone house. Building #103 is another stand-alone house.

The remaining staff housing consists of four duplexes (Buildings #102-104, #105-107, #106-108, and #109-111). Maintenance of these buildings is done by the BOP.

- **The Armory (Building #753)**

The Armory consists of a small, 120-square-foot building that was formerly used to store weapons and ammunition. This building was empty at the time of the site reconnaissance visits. This building is identified as "Hurrican(e) Prep" in the ISA. Cleaning of weapons was also done here. Brownells Inc.'s DiSolve Cleaning Solution and Pro-tek were used for cleaning. The Pro-tek is a light paraffinic petroleum distillate and rags were used to wipe down the weapons. No waste was created. The rags used were collected and laundered by the U.S. Air Force with other rags from the FPC.

Relevant findings during inspection of these buildings are provided in the following sections. Representative photos of the buildings are found in Attachment C.

1. Building Materials

The scope of work for this Phase I ESA did not include a site inspection/evaluation of potential ACBMs, radon gas, or lead-based paint or biological hazards including mold; however, information on these potentially hazardous building materials was obtained from various sources during the course of Berger's investigation. Additional building materials of concern include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and mercury. According to the U.S. Air Force, radon is not considered a concern in this area, and no testing has ever been done.

ACBMs and lead-based paint were described as concerns in Buildings #50546/581, #50568/587, #50501/591, and #685 in an U.S. Air Force EA (1999) related to proposed FPC demolition and construction activities (section II.C). The U.S. Air Force EA referenced asbestos surveys of Buildings #50546/581, #50568/587, #50501/591, #50560/599, and former Building #685 conducted by Chopra-Lee, Inc. of Grand Island, New York between 1989 and 1997. Those surveys indicated the presence of ACBM in the form of non-friable floor tile in all of the listed buildings, as well as black roof caulk in Building # 50568/587. In the cases of the asbestos in the tiles, they have been covered in place.

Some lead paint and ACBM removal and abatement activities have taken place in the past at the FPC. Peeling paint was observed on the exterior of various site buildings during Berger's site reconnaissance visits. The 1999 U.S. Air Force EA also indicated that Chopra-Lee, Inc. performed lead-based paint surveys in all of the listed Buildings in 1997 and 1999 and that each of these buildings contained lead-based paint. Additionally, the facility manager indicated that in cases where boilers have been found to contain asbestos, at the direction of the U.S. Air Force the complete boiler was wrapped in shrink wrap and duct tape and brought to the Base Recycling Center.

Most electrical transformers on the FPC are pole-mounted, with a few pad-mounted transformers (e.g. exterior of Food Services Building and Dormitories). There is no visible labeling on electrical transformers at the FPC; however, BOP representatives indicate the U.S. Air Force has provided verbal assurance that the transformers are free of PCBs. During meetings with the U.S. Air Force, they confirmed that they maintain the transformers and that this information is accurate.

No biological hazards (*e.g.* mold) were observed or identified on the site during Berger's inspections. In 1999, the BOP proposed demolishing several FPC buildings for several reasons, among them being damage by termites. These buildings included Building #590 (ISM Building), the Administration Building (#50501/591),

the Vocational Training Building (#50546/581), the Recreation Soft-Shoe Building (#50568/587), the former Warehouse and Administration Building (#685); and the Carpenter Shop/Tool Room (#50560/599).

2. Hazardous Materials and Waste

Since about 1993, Eglin Air Force Base instituted a program called the Hazardous Materials Pharmacy Program. This program is designed to ensure that products identified by the U.S. Air Force as "hazardous", are controlled, ideally first through product substitution to a less hazardous product, but if determined to be necessary, controlled and managed from cradle to grave.

The BOP did not participate completely in this program, although they are aware of its existence. Additionally, in discussions with the BOP Safety Manager, he indicated that he often obtains pesticides from either the Pharmacy or directly through the U.S. Air Force Entomology department. However, the BOP also has an active Environmental Management Program that includes, among other things, a commitment to remove from use, the 17 targeted Volatile Organic Compounds. Environmental Compliance Audits have been conducted at various BOP facilities with the final reports sent to all institutions for education and action. Additionally, the FPC is subjected to Program Reviews, conducted by the BOP's Central and Regional offices in the areas of Facility Management, Health Services, and Safety and has received ratings in these reviews from good to superior. Attachment E, obtained from the BOP, indicates the status of the Program Reviews.

Various hazardous materials are used on the FPC, including motor oil, gasoline, paints, pesticides and herbicides. Pesticides and herbicides used include Atrizine, XL-2G, Round-Up, Marathon, and Orthene. These products are applied as needed using sprayers and spreaders. The products used are all available in local home centers. For termite and other infestations, the BOP called the U.S. Air Force. Note, too, on occasion the BOP Safety Manager obtained pest control products from either the U.S. Air Force Pharmacy or directly from Entomology.

As required by BOP policy, the FPC maintained a Hazardous Communication Plan with Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) stands located throughout the facility.

Hazardous wastes accumulated at the FPC include waste paint and motor oil. Logs of waste paint are kept at the facility and were reviewed as part of this ESA. Logs are also kept on the waste oil and oil filters and antifreeze collected at the FPC.

Under the terms of the ISA, the U.S. Air Force is responsible for providing hazardous waste disposal capability. Hazardous wastes accumulated at the FPC are stored in a "satellite accumulation point", a roofed chain-link enclosure located on the southern end of the FPC. Drums are provided by the U.S. Air Force. One was for latex paint (non hazardous), one for hazardous waste, used generally for oil based paint; one for antifreeze; one for waste oil, one for oil filters. Flammables storage cabinets were also located inside the enclosure. Hazardous waste storage permits are also maintained by the U.S. Air Force per the ISA terms. Note, though, a hazardous waste accumulation point at the FPC has not been identified in either the 1994 Storm Water report nor the 2005 report, that the U.S. Air Force prepared as part of their Storm Water Management plans.

Spills of any hazardous materials in any quantity are, according to the U.S. Air Force, to be reported to the U.S. Air Force, Environmental Engineering Section, Spills Section. In reviewing logs and reports in the U.S. Air Force's office called "NRC Spill Reports" from August 1990 to August 2004, and unfiled reports through mid-2005, no reports were found for the FPC site. However, in interviews with the U.S. Air Force officials, it was reported that they have seen in the last few years spills in the small engine vocational tech shop that had not been reported to the U.S. Air Force. BOP confirmed that small spills were handled internally with the rags

sent to the laundry, or if sorbent was used, that material was sent to U.S. Air Force recycling through coordination with the BOP Safety Office.

Reference federal law requiring medical waste disposal, RCRA Subtitle J. Subpart C of RCRA (e.g., 40 CFR 260-268, 270, 271, 279) sets forth procedures for determining whether materials are hazardous wastes, requirements for hazardous waste generators, and provisions for waste management and recordkeeping. Other regulatory provisions apply to solid wastes and special categories such as universal wastes. Universal waste include batteries and fluorescent bulbs both of which are brought to the U.S. Air Force by the BOP for recycling.

Medical and dental wastes are generated in the Health Services Building (#50522). Medical wastes include "red bag" waste (solid wastes generated during the course of medical practice, e.g. absorbent tissues, bandages, tongue depressors), and "sharps" (e.g. needles, glass vials, and scalpels) and are transported off site by Stericycle, Inc. of Theodore, Alabama for treatment and disposal at their facility in Reserve, Louisiana. Stericycle picks up medical waste from the FPC every two weeks. Dental waste such as amalgam, silver cells, and lead bite wings are collected and by Eglin AFB Medical Environmental Material office for recycling.

Any hazardous waste generated is handled through the U.S. Air Force program and is minimal. An EA prepared by the U.S. Air Force for the demolition of two buildings in 1999 also stated that "no hazardous materials are known to be present or handled at the FPC or the immediately surrounding area."

According to interviews there is no history of any pits, ponds, quarries or lagoons on the property, nor is there any history of any material such as hazardous substances, petroleum products, unidentified waste products, tires, batteries, or other waste material dumped above grade, buried or burned on the FPC.

There are no oil water separators on site. There is a grease trap located near food services. This trap is emptied weekly by the U.S. Air Force.

The FPC has no Tier I or II reporting requirements under Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know.

3. Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks

There have never been underground or above ground tanks on site. This was confirmed through a record search conducted by the Environmental Engineering Section by the U.S. Air Force in October 2005. However, it was mentioned to Berger that while U.S. Air Force records support this statement that the previous U.S. Air Force compliance manager believes there is one AST at the FPC. In discussions with FPC personnel, it is confirmed there is an AST on site (outside the Food Services Building # 50522), although it has never been put into service. Additionally, the purchase of this AST by the BOP was coordinated with the U.S. Air Force in so far, as the BOP spoke to the U.S. Air Force to get from them the specifications they require for bringing such a tank on site.

4. Sanitary Landfill/Solid Waste

In accordance with the terms of the ISA, collection and disposal of non-hazardous/non-toxic trash and waste materials is provided by the U.S. Air Force. This solid waste is accumulated in a 20 cubic yard compactor and a 30 cubic yard construction dumpster on the FPC while awaiting disposal by the U.S. Air Force. The compactor is emptied by the U.S. Air Force weekly and the construction dumpster is emptied by the U.S. Air Force every two weeks.

Recycling is also handled by the U.S. Air Force. The materials recycled include cardboard and aluminum cans. Cardboard dumpsters are located on the FPC and are emptied by the U.S. Air Force twice weekly. BOP policy requires annual recycling reports be prepared and sent to the regional offices. The U.S. Air Force records do not identify the contribution from the FPC on their reports, generally due to the low volume created by the FPC relative to the overall Eglin Air Force Base.

5. Underground Injection Control

There are no underground injections at the site.

6. Utilities

Utility systems at the FPC are owned and operated by the U.S. Air Force, per the terms of the ISA. These include water, sewage, electricity, natural gas, and central generation and distribution of steam, chilled water, and compressed air. Natural gas service is provided to Eglin AFB by Okaloosa Natural Gas Light.

The U.S. Air Force conducts tests of water supply samples on a monthly basis (U.S. Department of Justice, 1998).

According to the U.S. Air Force (1999), the dormitories and grounds on the eastern side of the FPC courtyard are connected to storm water lines. No storm water system is present on the remainder of the site, because the sandy soil in the area reportedly allows storm water to readily percolate into the ground.

There are two sewage lift stations on the FPC, one outside the dormitories maintained by the U.S. Air Force, the other outside the CMS building, maintained by the BOP.

7. Air Emissions

Air emissions permits are maintained by the U.S. Air Force per the ISA terms. In a meeting with the Air Compliance Section of the U.S. Air Force, only the Paint Spray booth and some generators are contributors to the Title V. Corrections to that list are cited in a previous section.

B. SITE EXTERIOR

The FPC grounds are landscaped with lawns, gardens, and ornamental shrubs. Trees at the FPC include pine, winter oak, magnolia, and hickory. Landscaped picnic areas are located between the Dormitory Buildings and Postl Lake.

There have been no reports, written or in the verbal interviews, of any hazardous substances or petroleum products, unidentified waste materials, tires, automotive or industrial batteries or any other waste materials having been dumped above grade, buried, and/or burned on the FPC.

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Berger has completed a Phase I ESA for the FPC located on Eglin AFB, Florida in conformance with ASTM Standards related to the Phase I ESA process. The Phase I ESA was based on two site inspections, interviews with site personnel, a review of available FPC and U.S. Air Force files, and the findings of an environmental database report. Additionally interviews with personnel knowledgeable of FPC activities were conducted, although that history is limited to approximately 25 years. No persons were identified as available for interview for activities prior to this time interval. Aerial photographs were reviewed from the U.S. Air Force RFI, BRA report and limited to the dates included therein. The Phase I ESA did not include a review of state and local files. The purpose of the Phase I ESA was to identify potential RECS at the FPC and the potential implications of those RECs for the proposed deactivation and closure of the FPC and return of the property to the U.S. Air Force.

It is worthy of note that BOP facilities, including FPC Eglin AFB, are subject to internal program reviews, many topics of which incorporate environmental and safety issues. The reviews cover a myriad of operational functions within the prison system including: Occupational Safety and Environmental Health; Facilities Management; and Health Services.

A copy of the Operational and Program review status is provided in Attachment E. In all cases the ratings were either good or superior.

A. FINDINGS

The following is a summary of findings with respect to RECs in connection with the FPC.

- Previous studies and the recent site inspections have indicated the presence of ACBM and lead-based paint at the FPC. The presence of these building materials represents a Business Environmental Risk as described in ASTM 1527.

- The FPC site is contained completely within IRP site SS-86. The U.S. Air Force has a Statement of Basis September 2003, recommending Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) of groundwater at Site-86. Additionally the site has been identified by the U.S. Air Force under Land Use Control (LUC) such that residential use in this area will be restricted.

- The site is not considered by the U.S. Air Force as a highly industrial site and is not included in the U.S. Air Force's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

- The FPC's contribution to Title V Air Emissions is minimal.

- There is no history of a prison industry operation on the FPC proper.

- The use of hazardous materials has been limited to vocational training, garage, welding, paint and landscaping. While there have been spills of such materials, the spills have been cleaned up by the BOP with the sorbent material disposed of through the U.S. Air Force, or in the case of rag usage, laundered in the U.S. Air Force laundry.

- The FPC is located within a controlled environment in which all materials are closely monitored and managed, it is unlikely that these products were released to the environment.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed action is to deactivate and close the FPC and return the property to the U.S. Air Force under the terms of the ISSA. The conclusions and recommendations made herein are based on the proposed closure.

1. Building Demolition

No demolition of buildings is anticipated. Rather return of the real property "as is" back to the U.S. Air Force is anticipated.

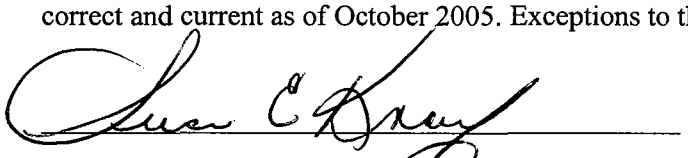
2. Subsurface Investigation

None recommended.

C. CERTIFICATION

We have performed this limited Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-00 of the Federal Prison Camp (excluding UNICOR activities) at Eglin Air Force Base.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed this limited Environmental Site Assessment on behalf of the BOP. Berger has reviewed all appropriate records made available and conducted visual site inspections as cited herein. Berger has not performed any surface, subsurface, or water sampling as part of this limited ESA. The information contained herein is based on records made available and reviewed as well as the interviews and discussions with both BOP and U.S. Air Force personnel, and, to the best of Berger's knowledge, is correct and current as of October 2005. Exceptions to this standard are noted in the report and cited above.



12/20/05

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M. S., University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 1998
B.A., Boston University, 1989

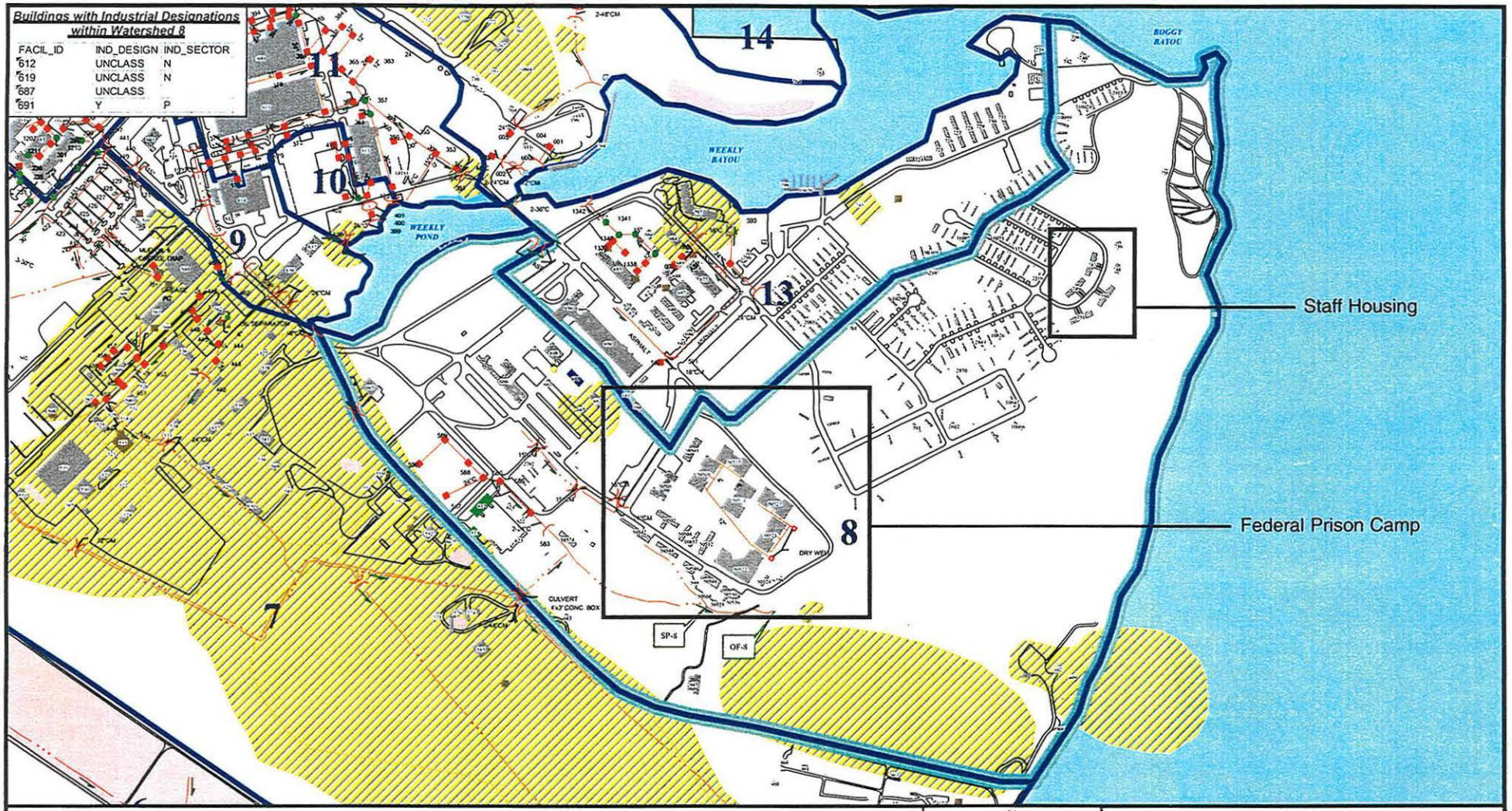
K:\Production\Reports\JK\JK2186 (Eglin)\EglinFPCFortWalton_ Phase I_ESAfinal.doc

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
FIGURES

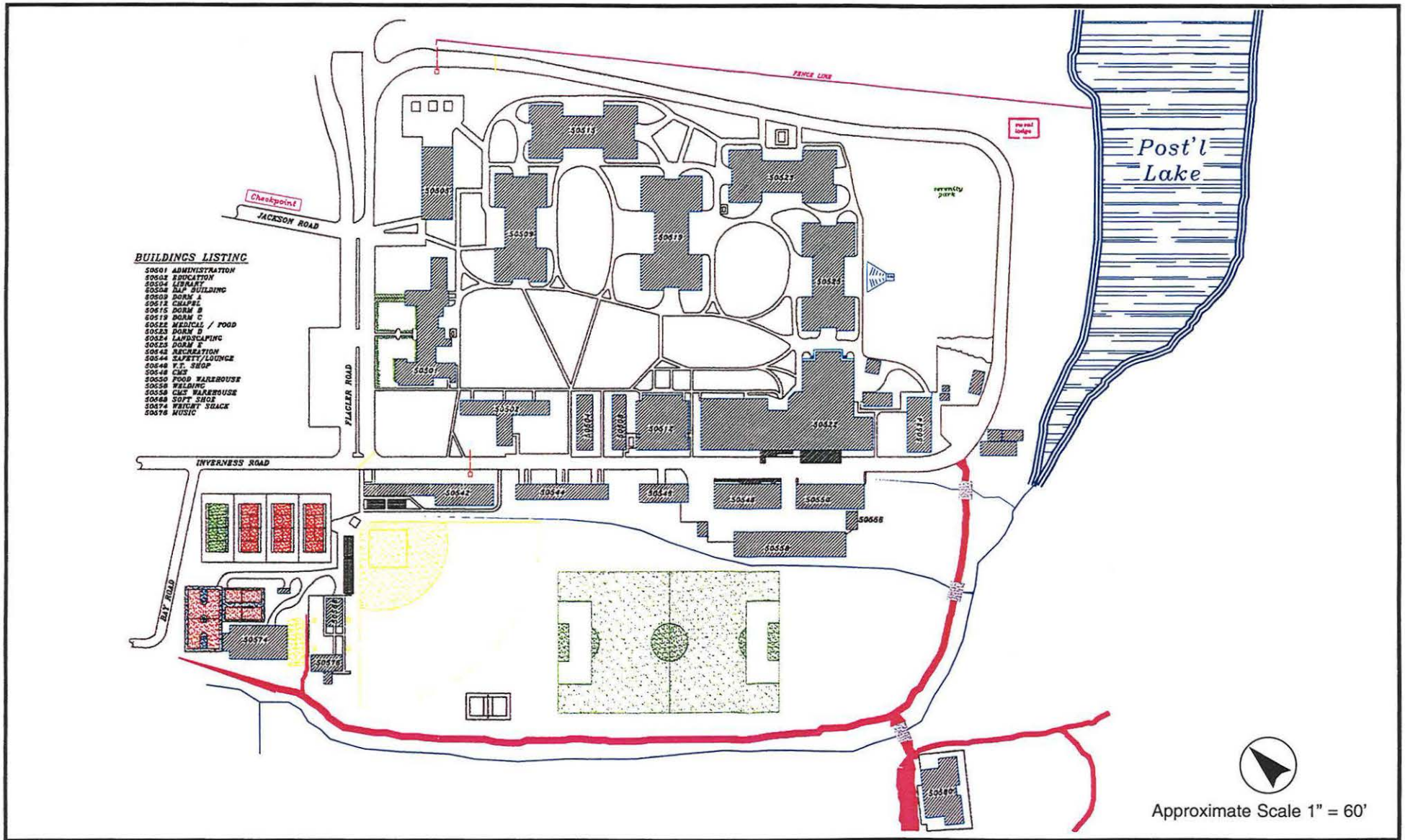
U.S. Air Force, May 2005.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.



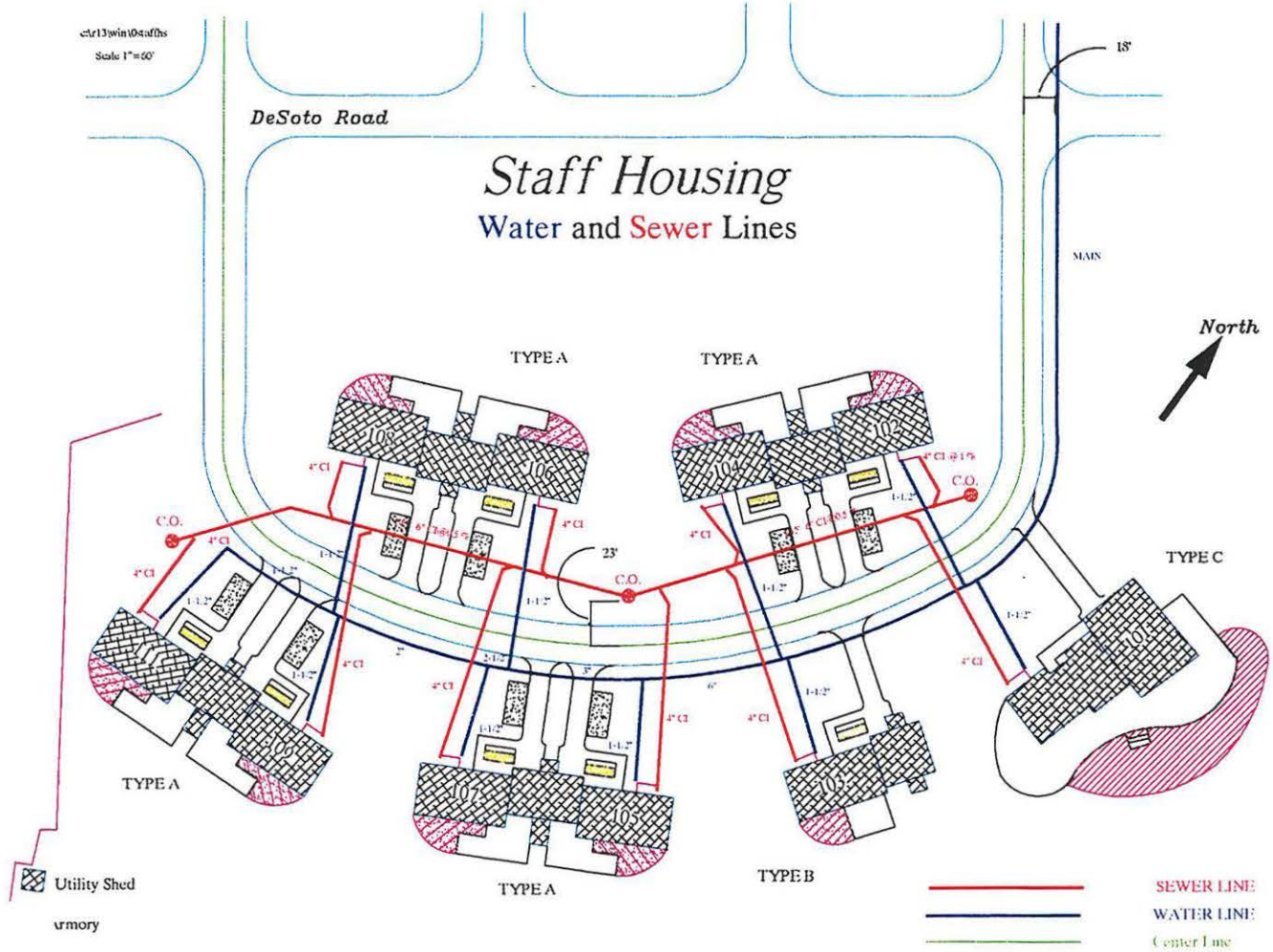
STORMWATER MASTER PLAN

FIGURE 1



BUILDING LISTING - FPC EGLIN, FLORIDA

FIGURE 2

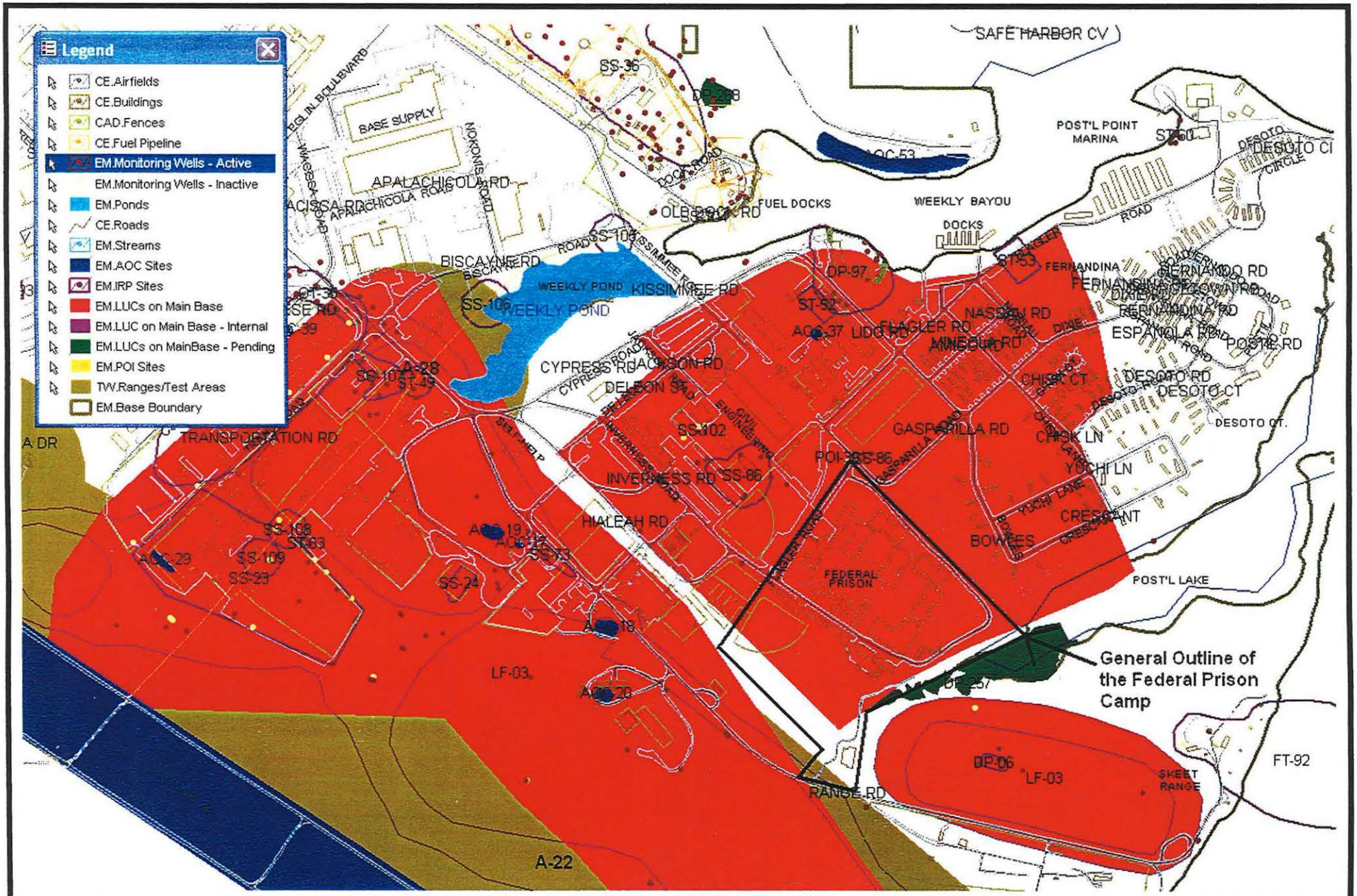


STAFF HOUSING - FPC EGLIN, FLORIDA

FIGURE 3

Source: U.S. Air Force, May 2005.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.



FEDERAL PRISON CAMP

FIGURE 4

ATTACHMENT B
ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE REPORT

The EDR Radius Map
with GeoCheck®

Federal Prison Camp Eglin
Eglin Air Force Base
VALPARAISO, FL 32542

Inquiry Number: 1510570.2s

September 14, 2005

The Standard in Environmental Risk Management Information

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, Connecticut 06460

Nationwide Customer Service

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). The report meets the government records search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-00. Search distances are per ASTM standard or custom distances requested by the user.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
VALPARAISO, FL 32542

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	30.487800 - 30° 29' 16.1"
Longitude (West):	86.493900 - 86° 29' 38.0"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 16
UTM X (Meters):	548573.0
UTM Y (Meters):	3372766.5
Elevation:	25 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property:	30086-D4 DESTIN, FL
Source:	USGS 7.5 min quad index

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the ASTM E 1527-00 search radius around the target property for the following databases:

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD

NPL ---------- National Priority List
Proposed NPL ---------- Proposed National Priority List Sites
CERCLIS ---------- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP ---------- CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
CORRACTS ---------- Corrective Action Report
RCRA-TSDF ---------- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
RCRA-LQG ---------- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
RCRA-SQG ---------- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
ERNS ---------- Emergency Response Notification System

STATE ASTM STANDARD

SHWS ---------- Florida's State-Funded Action Sites

SWF/LF---------- Solid Waste Facility Database
LUST---------- PCT01 - Petroleum Contamination Detail Report
UST---------- STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report
INDIAN UST---------- Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
VCP---------- Voluntary Cleanup Sites
INDIAN LUST---------- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

CONSENT---------- Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD---------- Records Of Decision
Delisted NPL---------- National Priority List Deletions
FINDS---------- Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
HMIRS---------- Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
MLTS---------- Material Licensing Tracking System
MINES---------- Mines Master Index File
NPL Liens---------- Federal Superfund Liens
PADS---------- PCB Activity Database System
INDIAN RESERV---------- Indian Reservations
UMTRA---------- Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
US ENG CONTROLS---------- Engineering Controls Sites List
ODI---------- Open Dump Inventory
FUDS---------- Formerly Used Defense Sites
RAATS---------- RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
TRIS---------- Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA---------- Toxic Substances Control Act
SSTS---------- Section 7 Tracking Systems
FTTS INSP---------- FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

AST---------- STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report
FI Sites---------- Sites List
FL Cattle Dip. Vats---------- Cattle Dipping Vats
SPILLS---------- Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents
PRIORITYCLEANERS---------- Priority Ranking List
ENG CONTROLS---------- Institutional Controls Registry
DEDB---------- Ethylene Dibromide Database Results
DRY CLEANERS---------- Drycleaning Facilities
WASTEWATER---------- Wastewater Facility Regulation Database

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

Coal Gas---------- Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites

BROWNFIELDS DATABASES

US BROWNFIELDS---------- A Listing of Brownfields Sites
US INST CONTROL---------- Sites with Institutional Controls
Inst Control---------- Institutional Controls Registry
Brownfields---------- Brownfield Areas
VCP---------- Voluntary Cleanup Sites

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

Federal Lands: Consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

A review of the DOD list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/01/2003 has revealed that there is 1 DOD site within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE		0 - 1/8	0	6

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

Site Name	Database(s)
OKALOOSA REGIONAL AIRPORT	LUST
HERTZ RENT A CAR NAL	UST
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMIN AT OKALOOS	RCRA-SQG
MOTT SIGN CORP	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE	ERNS
U.S. AIR FORCE EGLIN AFB RANGES FL	FINDS
U.S. AIR FORCE EGLIN AFB (AAC/EMCP)	FINDS
FAM CAMP - CAMP ROBBINS	FINDS
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, 96 CIVIL	FINDS
U.S. AIR FORCE EGLIN AFB (AAC/EMCP)	TRIS

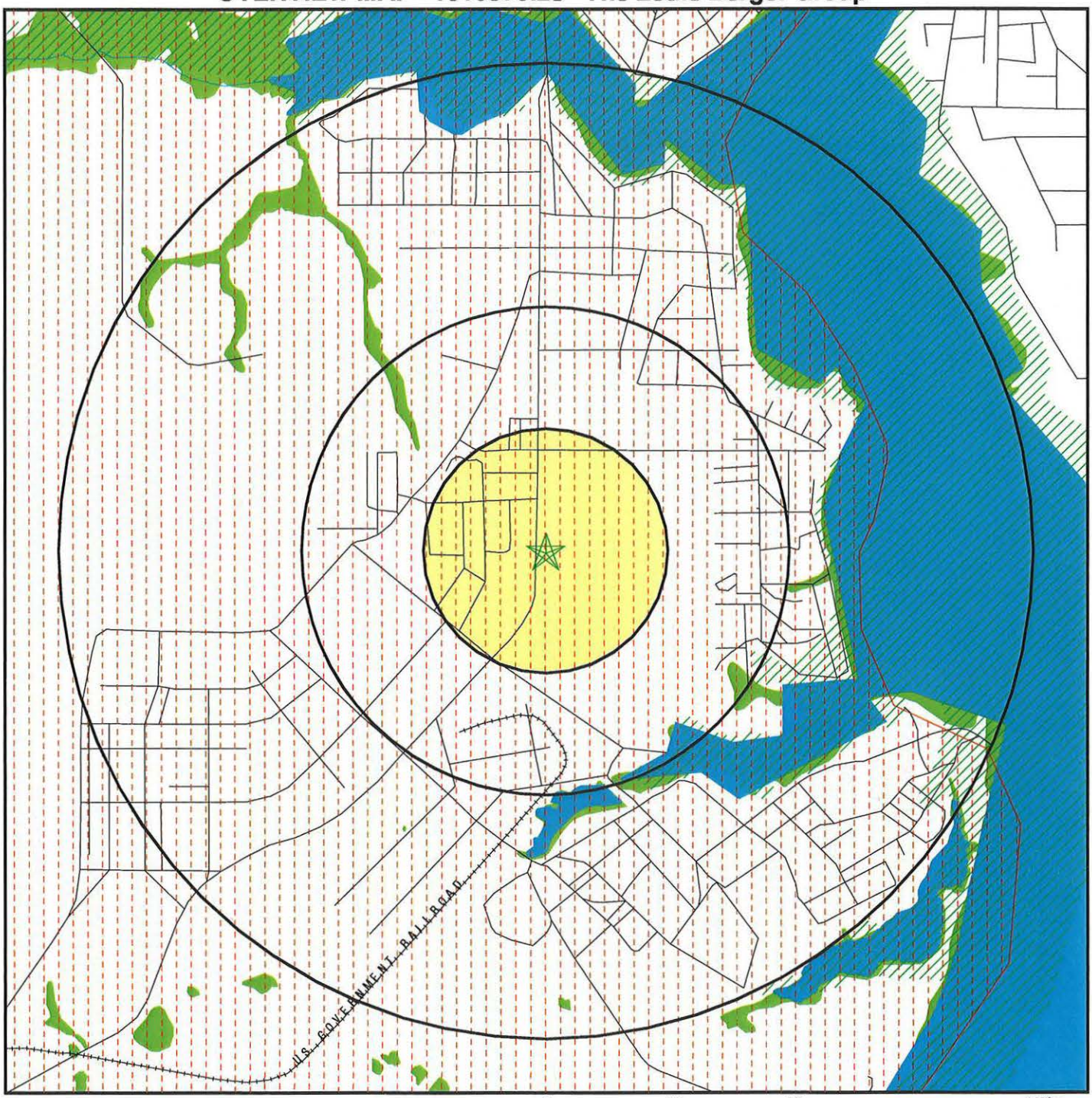
DETAIL MAP - 1510570.2s - The Louis Berger Group

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Coal Gasification Sites
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Landfill Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Federal Wetlands
- State Wetlands
- FL Brownfield

TARGET PROPERTY:	Federal Prison Camp Eglin	CUSTOMER:	The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS:	Eglin Air Force Base	CONTACT:	Douglas Ganey
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	VALPARAISO FL 32542	INQUIRY #:	1510570.2s
LAT/LONG:	30.4878 / 86.4939	DATE:	September 14, 2005 3:04 pm

OVERVIEW MAP - 1510570.2s - The Louis Berger Group



0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Coal Gasification Sites
- National Priority List Sites
- Landfill Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Federal Wetlands
- State Wetlands
- FL Brownfield

TARGET PROPERTY:	Federal Prison Camp Eglin	CUSTOMER:	The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS:	Eglin Air Force Base	CONTACT:	Douglas Ganey
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	VALPARAISO FL 32542	INQUIRY #:	1510570.2s
LAT/LONG:	30.4878 / 86.4939	DATE:	September 14, 2005 3:04 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRA TSD		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA Lg. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA Sm. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE ASTM STANDARD								
State Haz. Waste		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State Landfill		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL								
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPL Liens		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD		1.000	1	0	0	0	NR	1
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL								
AST		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FL Sites		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FL Cattle Dip. Vats		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SPILLS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRIORITYCLEANERS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEDB		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Dry Cleaners		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Wastewater		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES								
Coal Gas		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
BROWNFIELDS DATABASES								
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Inst Control		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Brownfields		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0

NOTES:

AQUIFLOW - see EDR Physical Setting Source Addendum

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Coal Gas Site Search: No site was found in a search of Real Property Scan's ENVIROHAZ database.

DOD Region

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

DOD **CUSA047173**
N/A

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE (County), FL

< 1/8
1 ft.

FEDERAL LANDS:

Feature 1:	Air Force DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
Agency:	DOD
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Eglin Air Force Base
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	FL

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EGLIN AFB	S104136812	OKALOOSA REGIONAL AIRPORT	1701 HWY 85 N	32542	LUST
EGLIN AFB	U003656532	HERTZ RENT A CAR NAL	SR 85-OKALOOSA REGIONAL AIRPORT	32542	UST
EGLIN AFB	1008247132	U.S. AIR FORCE EGLIN AFB RANGES FL	BLDG. 592 RANGE RD.	32542	FINDS
EGLIN AFB	1008247131	U.S. AIR FORCE EGLIN AFB (AAC/EMCP)	501 DELEON ST. STE. 101	32542	FINDS
EGLIN AFB	1007446294	U.S. AIR FORCE EGLIN AFB (AAC/EMCP)	501 DELEON ST. STE. 101	32542	TRIS
EGLIN AFB	1008156856	FAM CAMP - CAMP ROBBINS	1200 +/- N OF CAMP ROBBINS	32542	FINDS
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE	1007370321	TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMIN AT OKALOOS	1701 HWY 85 N	32542	RCRA-SQG
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE	1007127876	EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, 96 CIVIL	AAC/EMCE, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINE	32542	FINDS
NICEVILLE	2004737419	EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE	EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE	32542	ERNS
VALPARAISO	1000393866	MOTT SIGN CORP	STATE HWY 20 E	32580	RCRA-SQG, FINDS

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Elapsed ASTM days: Provides confirmation that this EDR report meets or exceeds the 90-day updating requirement of the ASTM standard.

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/22/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 08/03/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 19
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/03/05

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A

Date of Government Version: 04/27/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 05/16/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 05/04/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 12
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/05/05

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-413-0223
CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/17/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/22/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 26
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/22/05

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-413-0223
As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP) have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 NFRAP sites to lift the unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties and has archived them as historical records so EPA does not needlessly repeat the investigations in the future. This policy change is part of the EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens to promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/17/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/17/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 06/20/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 58
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/20/05

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report
Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/08/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/05/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 34
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/05/05

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRAInfo replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS). The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator off-site to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/09/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 05/24/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 16
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/23/05

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System
Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-260-2342
Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/04
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/24/05
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/27/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 56
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

BRS: Biennial Reporting System
Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03
Database Release Frequency: Biennially

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/17/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/05

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/14/04
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05

ROD: Records Of Decision
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/05
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/06/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/03/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
Source: EPA
Telephone: (404) 562-9900
Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 07/11/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/22/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/14/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05

MINES: Mines Master Index File
Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 05/13/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/27/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner receives notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/91
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05

PADS: PCB Activity Database System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-3887
PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/05
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05

DOD: Department of Defense Sites
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-692-8801
This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/09/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized. In 1978, 24 inactive uranium mill tailings sites in Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, and on Navajo and Hopi tribal lands, were targeted for cleanup by the Department of Energy.

Date of Government Version: 12/29/04
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/05

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/85
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/23/95
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/04
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/29/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations
Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/09/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8867
A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/95
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/06/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/05/05

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/13/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/05

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/02
Database Release Frequency: Every 4 Years
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667

Date of Government Version: 07/15/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/20/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/05

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/15/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/20/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/05

STATE OF FLORIDA ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

SHWS: Florida's State-Funded Action Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-0190
State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 03/22/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 07/15/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 06/24/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 21
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/24/05

SWF/LF: Solid Waste Facility Database
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-922-7121
Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/16/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 09/13/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 08/16/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 28
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/16/05

LUST: PCT01 - Petroleum Contamination Detail Report
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8839
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 05/04/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/16/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 05/31/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 16
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/31/05

UST: STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8839
Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 05/04/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/23/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 05/31/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 23
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/31/05

INDIAN UST: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424

Date of Government Version: 06/06/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/08/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/11/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 28
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8705

Date of Government Version: 06/21/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 07/15/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 06/21/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 24
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/20/05

INDIAN LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Minnesota, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/05
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/08/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/11/05
Elapsed ASTM days: 28
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05

STATE OF FLORIDA ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

AST: STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8839
Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 05/04/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/31/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/29/05

FL SITES: Sites List
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8705

Date of Government Version: 12/31/89
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/24/94
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

FL Cattle Dip. Vats: Cattle Dipping Vats
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-3601

Date of Government Version: 05/01/94
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/08/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05

SPILLS: Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-2974
Statewide oil and hazardous materials inland incidents.

Date of Government Version: 02/27/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/17/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05

DEDB: Ethylene Dibromide Database Results
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8335
Ethylene dibromide (EDB), a soil fumigant, that has been detected in drinking water wells. The amount found exceeds the maximum contaminant level as stated in Chapter 62-550 or 520. It is a potential threat to public health when present in drinking water.

Date of Government Version: 04/26/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05

ENG CONTROLS: Institutional Controls Registry
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
The registry is a database of all contaminated sites in the state of Florida which are subject to engineering controls. Engineering Controls encompass a variety of engineered remedies to contain and/or reduce contamination, and/or physical barriers intended to limit access to property. ECs include fences, signs, guards, landfill caps, provision of potable water, slurry walls, sheet pile (vertical caps), pumping and treatment of groundwater, monitoring wells, and vapor extraction systems.

Date of Government Version: 05/03/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05

PRIORITYCLEANERS: Priority Ranking List
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
The Florida Legislature has established a state-funded program to cleanup properties that are contaminated as a result of the operations of a drycleaning facility.

Date of Government Version: 05/01/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/23/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05

DRY CLEANERS: Drycleaning Facilities
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927

Date of Government Version: 08/04/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05

WASTEWATER: Wastewater Facility Regulation Database
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-921-9495
Domestic and industrial wastewater facilities.

Date of Government Version: 02/18/05
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/09/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/05/05

LOCAL RECORDS

ALACHUA COUNTY:

Facility List
Source: Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
Telephone: 352-264-6800
List of all regulated facilities in Alachua County.

Date of Government Version: 01/20/05
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/20/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/05

BROWARD COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Source: Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1292

Date of Government Version: 12/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Notice Of Violations Sites
Source: Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1292
NOV facilities have received a notice of violation letter under the Broward County Chapter 27 Code.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Semi-Annual Inventory Report on Contaminated Locations
Source: Broward County Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1260
Early Detection Incentive/Environmental Assessment Remediation. This report monitors the status and remediation progress of known contaminated locations within Broward County. Sites listed by the US EPA, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and sites licensed for contamination assessment and cleanup by the Division of Pollution Prevention and Remediation Programs of the Department.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/04
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/30/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Hazardous Material Sites
Source: Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1292
HM sites use or store greater than 25 gallons of hazardous materials per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Source: Department of Environmental Resource Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700

Date of Government Version: 02/09/04
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Grease Trap Sites
Source: Dade County Dept. of Env. Resources Mgmt.
Telephone: 305-372-6508
Any non-residential facility that discharges waste to a sanitary sewer.

Date of Government Version: 12/17/04
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/26/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Enforcement Case Tracking System Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 02/17/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Fuel Spills Cases
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 05/24/04
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Hazardous Waste Sites
Source: Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755
Sites with the potential to generate waste

Date of Government Version: 11/05/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Air Permit Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 05/31/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Industrial Waste Permit Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700
Facilities that either generate more than 25,000 of wastewater per day to sanitary sewers or are pre-defined by EPA.

Date of Government Version: 12/17/04
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Industrial Waste Type 2-4 Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700
IW2s are facilities having reclaim or recycling systems with no discharges, aboveground holding tanks or spill prevention and countermeasure plans. IW4s are facilities that discharge an effluent to the ground.

Date of Government Version: 06/13/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Industrial Waste Type 5 Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700
Generally these facilities fall under the category of "conditionally exempt small quantity generator" or "small quantity generator".

Date of Government Version: 06/13/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Industrial Waste Type 6
Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700
Permits issued to those non-residential land uses located within the major drinking water wellfield protection areas that are not served by sanitary sewers. These facilities do not handle hazardous materials but are regulated because of the env. sensitivity of the areas where they are located.

Date of Government Version: 06/13/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/05

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites: The existence and location of Coal Gas sites is provided exclusively to EDR by Real Property Scan, Inc. For a technical description of the types of hazards which may be found at such sites, contact your EDR customer service representative.

Disclaimer Provided by Real Property Scan, Inc.

The information contained in this report has predominantly been obtained from publicly available sources produced by entities other than Real Property Scan. While reasonable steps have been taken to insure the accuracy of this report, Real Property Scan does not guarantee the accuracy of this report. Any liability on the part of Real Property Scan is strictly limited to a refund of the amount paid. No claim is made for the actual existence of toxins at any site. This report does not constitute a legal opinion.

BROWNFIELDS DATABASES

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Sites
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8705

Date of Government Version: 06/21/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/20/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/05

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/13/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/05

Inst Control: Institutional Controls Registry
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
The registry is a database of all contaminated sites in the state of Florida which are subject to institutional and engineering controls.

Date of Government Version: 05/03/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05

Brownfields: Brownfield Areas
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-413-0062

Date of Government Version: 07/31/05
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 08/02/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8867
A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/05
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data
Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: (800) 823-6277
This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Department of Children & Families
Source: Provider Information
Telephone: 850-488-4900

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Florida State Wetlands

Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

This data was obtained by EDR in 2003 from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

FEDERAL PRISON CAMP EGLIN
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
VALPARAISO, FL 32542

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	30.487801 - 30° 29' 16.1"
Longitude (West):	86.493896 - 86° 29' 38.0"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 16
UTM X (Meters):	548573.0
UTM Y (Meters):	3372766.5
Elevation:	25 ft. above sea level

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum has been developed to assist the environmental professional with the collection of physical setting source information in accordance with ASTM 1527-00, Section 7.2.3. Section 7.2.3 requires that a current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent, such as the USGS Digital Elevation Model) be reviewed. It also requires that one or more additional physical setting sources be sought when (1) conditions have been identified in which hazardous substances or petroleum products are likely to migrate to or from the property, and (2) more information than is provided in the current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent) is generally obtained, pursuant to local good commercial or customary practice, to assess the impact of migration of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. Such additional physical setting sources generally include information about the topographic, hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and geologic characteristics of a site, and wells in the area.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata. EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

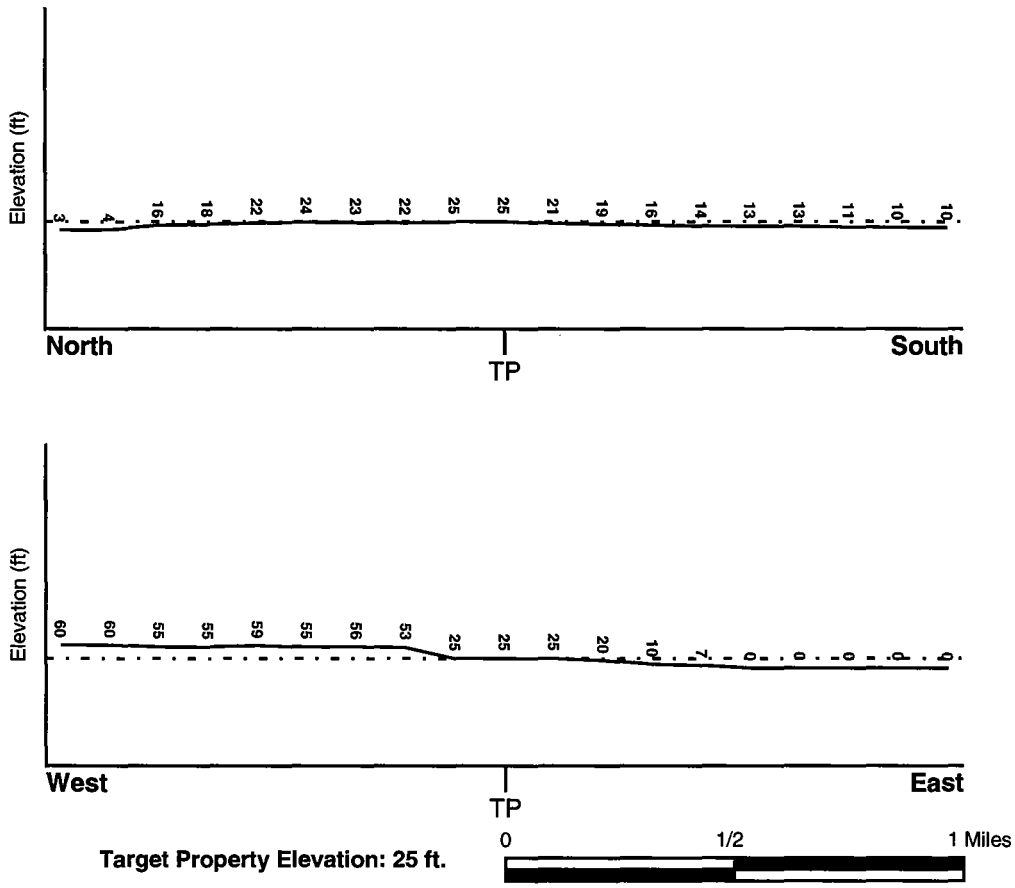
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

USGS Topographic Map:	30086-D4 DESTIN, FL
General Topographic Gradient:	General East
Source:	USGS 7.5 min quad index

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Flood Electronic Data
OKALOOSA, FL	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 1201730190D

Additional Panels in search area: 1201760005C
1201730195D

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
DESTIN	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius:	1.25 miles
Status:	Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era:	Cenozoic
System:	Quaternary
Series:	Holocene
Code:	Qh *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratifed Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

Soil Component Name:	LAKELAND
Soil Surface Texture:	sand
Hydrologic Group:	Class A - High infiltration rates. Soils are deep, well drained to excessively drained sands and gravels.
Soil Drainage Class:	Excessively. Soils have very high and high hydraulic conductivity and low water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.

Hydric Status: Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel:	LOW
Depth to Bedrock Min:	> 60 inches
Depth to Bedrock Max:	> 60 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification			
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil	Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)
1	0 inches	43 inches	sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 20.00 Min: 6.00	Max: 6.00 Min: 4.50
2	43 inches	80 inches	sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand.	Max: 20.00 Min: 6.00	Max: 6.00 Min: 4.50

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: loamy sand
sandy loam

Surficial Soil Types: loamy sand
sandy loam

Shallow Soil Types: fine sandy loam

Deeper Soil Types: sandy clay loam
sandy loam

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

According to ASTM E 1527-00, Section 7.2.2, "one or more additional state or local sources of environmental records may be checked, in the discretion of the environmental professional, to enhance and supplement federal and state sources... Factors to consider in determining which local or additional state records, if any, should be checked include (1) whether they are reasonably ascertainable, (2) whether they are sufficiently useful, accurate, and complete in light of the objective of the records review (see 7.1.1), and (3) whether they are obtained, pursuant to local, good commercial or customary practice." One of the record sources listed in Section 7.2.2 is water well information. Water well information can be used to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact groundwater flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
16	USGS2330619	1/2 - 1 Mile ESE
17	USGS2330629	1/2 - 1 Mile NW

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
A2	FL1460826	1/4 - 1/2 Mile West

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	FLNW10000120881	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SW
A3	FLSA10000040812	1/4 - 1/2 Mile West
4	FLNW10000122127	1/4 - 1/2 Mile WSW
5	FLNW10000120880	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SW
6	FLNW10000122126	1/4 - 1/2 Mile West
7	FLSA10000040763	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SSW
8	FLNW10000120884	1/4 - 1/2 Mile WSW
B9	FLNW10000122128	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW
B10	FLNW10000132603	1/2 - 1 Mile West
11	FLSA10000040783	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW
C12	FLSA10000040864	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
C13	FLNW10000125664	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
14	FLSA10000040754	1/2 - 1 Mile SW
C15	FLNW10000120879	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
D18	FLNW10000155119	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
D19	FLNW10000155120	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
D20	FLNW10000155117	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
D21	FLNW10000155118	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
D22	FLNW10000155121	1/2 - 1 Mile NNW
23	FLSA10000040784	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW
E24	FLNW10000122214	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW
E25	FLNW10000122215	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW
E26	FLNW10000122219	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW
E27	FLNW10000133867	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
E28	FLNW10000122218	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW
E29	FLNW10000122216	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW
E30	FLNW10000122217	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 1510570.2s

- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- HD Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Sink holes

TARGET PROPERTY:	Federal Prison Camp Eglin	CUSTOMER:	The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS:	Eglin Air Force Base	CONTACT:	Douglas Ganey
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	VALPARAISO FL 32542	INQUIRY #:	1510570.2s
LAT/LONG:	30.4878 / 86.4939	DATE:	September 14, 2005 3:04 pm

GEOCHECK®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

	Database	EDR ID Number
1 **SW** **1/4 - 1/2 Mile** **Lower**	**FL WELLS**	**FLNW10000120881**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198701792
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	AFB	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	40	Casing depth:	30
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	7
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302905
Longitude:	862948	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bld 20
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8747	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

	Database	EDR ID Number
A2 **West** **1/4 - 1/2 Mile** **Higher**	**FRDS PWS**	**FL1460826**

PWS ID:	FL1460826	PWS Status:	Not Reported
Date Initiated:	Not Reported	Date Deactivated:	Not Reported
PWS Name:	EGLIN MAIN BASE 96 CEG EGLIN AFB, FL 32542		

Source: Ground water
Treatment Objective: DISINFECTION
Process: GASEOUS CHLORINATION, POST
Treatment Objective: DISINFECTION
Process: HYPOCHLORINATION, POST

Addressee / Facility: System Owner/Responsible Party
U.S.AIR FORCE
LT. COL. RICHARD COLLINS
646 CES/CE
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FL 32542

Facility Latitude:	30 28 29.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 29 51.0000
Facility Latitude:	30 28 47.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 31 14.0000
Facility Latitude:	30 29 0.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 30 13.0000
Facility Latitude:	30 29 3.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 30 17.0000
Facility Latitude:	30 29 3.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 30 32.0000
Facility Latitude:	30 29 17.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 29 54.0000
Facility Latitude:	30 29 22.0000	Facility Longitude:	86 31 22.0000
City Served:	Not Reported		
Treatment Class:	Treated	Population:	6000

PWS currently has or had major violation(s) or enforcement: Yes

Violations information not reported.

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	EGLIN MAIN BASE		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	1995-10-01 - 1995-10-31	Analytical Value:	00000000.00
Violation ID:	9600001V	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported

A3
West
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLSA10000040812**

Source:	Super Active Wells		
Feature na:	WELL	Fluwid:	AAA5083
Gps time:	Not Reported	Gps status:	DGPS
Longitude:	-86.49827		
Latitude:	30.48849		
Albersx:	0		
Albersy:	0		
Hae:	0		
Facilty id:	0		
Permit num:	1460826	Well use:	40 Community Well
County:	46	Name:	EGLIN MAIN
Address:	501 DELEON STREET 96 CEG/CE	City:	EGLIN AFB
Zipcode:	32542	Case mater:	Not Reported
Diameter:	Not Reported		
Capacity g:	0		
Depth ft:	575		
Case lengt:	0		
Data sourc:	0		
Sanitary s:	Not Reported		
Method of :	0		
Type of li:	0		
Horse powe:	0		
Normal yie:	0		
Pump intak:	0		
Comments:	Population served: 6000 - DATUM 83		
Status:	ACTIVE	Project:	DEP
Resultstat:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Solventsta:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Purgeable :	0		
Action:	Not Reported	Wsrp id:	Not Reported

4
WSW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122127**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703038
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Bldg. 18	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	70	Casing depth:	50
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302912
Longitude:	862956	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported

Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bldg. 18
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8748	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

5
SW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000120880**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198701791
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	AFB	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	37	Casing depth:	27
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	5
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302901
Longitude:	862951	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bld 17
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8746	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

6
West
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122126**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703037
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Bldg. 18	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	70	Casing depth:	50
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302916
Longitude:	863002	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bldg. 18
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8749	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

7
SSW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLSA10000040763**

Source:	Super Active Wells		
Feature na:	WELL	Fluwid:	AAA5086
Gps time:	Not Reported	Gps status:	DGPS
Longitude:	-86.49746		
Latitude:	30.4815		
Albersx:	0		
Albersy:	0		
Hae:	0		
Facilty id:	0		
Permit num:	1460826	Well use:	40 Community Well
County:	46	Name:	EGLIN MAIN
Address:	501 DELEON STREET 96 CEG/OE	City:	EGLIN AFB
Zipcode:	32542	Case mater:	Not Reported
Diameter:	Not Reported		
Capacity g:	0		
Depth ft:	642		
Case lengt:	0		
Data sourc:	0		
Sanitary s:	Not Reported		
Method of :	0		
Type of li:	0		
Horse powe:	0		
Normal yie:	0		
Pump intak:	0		
Comments:	Population served: 6000 - DATUM 83		
Status:	ACTIVE	Project:	DEP
Resultstat:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Solventsta:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Purgeable :	0		
Action:	Not Reported	Wsrp id:	Not Reported

8
WSW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000120884**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198701795
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	AFB	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	85	Casing depth:	65
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	35
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302903
Longitude:	863004	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bld 18
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8744	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

B9
WSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122128**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703039
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Bldg. 18	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	75	Casing depth:	55
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	34
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302908
Longitude:	863010	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bldg. 18
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8743	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

B10
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000132603**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198804652
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	320 1st Air Base Group	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	16
Well depth:	765	Casing depth:	624
Pump rate:	1000	Water level:	111
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302910
Longitude:	863014	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Off Hwy. 397
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	AAA5085	Water use:	PS
Agency site id:	######		

11
WSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLSA10000040783**

Source:	Super Active Wells		
Feature na:	WELL	Fluwid:	AAA5084
Gps time:	Not Reported	Gps status:	DGPS
Longitude:	-86.5058		
Latitude:	30.4844		
Albersx:	0		
Albersy:	0		
Hae:	0		
Facilty id:	0		
Permit num:	1460826	Well use:	40 Community Well

County:	46	Name:	EGLIN MAIN
Address:	501 DELEON STREET 96 CEG/OE	City:	EGLIN AFB
Zipcode:	32542	Case mater:	Not Reported
Diameter:	Not Reported		
Capacity g:	0		
Depth ft:	621		
Case lengt:	0		
Data sourc:	0		
Sanitary s:	Not Reported		
Method of :	0		
Type of li:	0		
Horse powe:	0		
Normal yie:	0		
Pump intak:	0		
Comments:	Population served: 6000 - DATUM 83		
Status:	ACTIVE	Project:	DEP
Resultstat:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Solventsta:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Purgeable :	0		
Action:	Not Reported	Wsrp id:	Not Reported

C12
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLSA10000040864**

Source:	Super Active Wells		
Feature na:	WELL	Fluwid:	AAA5060
Gps time:	Not Reported	Gps status:	DGPS
Longitude:	-86.49803		
Latitude:	30.49843		
Albersx:	0		
Albersy:	0		
Hae:	0		
Facilty id:	0		
Permit num:	1460149	Well use:	40 Community Well
County:	46	Name:	VALPARAISO, CITY OF
Address:	600 VALASTICS AVENUE	City:	VALPARAISO
Zipcode:	32580	Case mater:	Not Reported
Diameter:	Not Reported		
Capacity g:	0		
Depth ft:	532		
Case lengt:	0		
Data sourc:	0		
Sanitary s:	Not Reported		
Method of :	0		
Type of li:	0		
Horse powe:	0		
Normal yie:	0		
Pump intak:	0		
Comments:	Population served: 6804 - DATUM 83		
Status:	ACTIVE	Project:	DEP
Resultstat:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Solventsta:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Purgeable :	0		
Action:	Not Reported	Wsrp id:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database | EDR ID Number

C13
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000125664**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198706575
Last name:	City of Valparaiso	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	P.O. Box 296	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Valpariaso	State:	FL
Zip:	32580	Diameter:	18
Well depth:	532	Casing depth:	408
Pump rate:	800	Water level:	123
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302954
Longitude:	862953	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	13
Well county:	91	Well street:	Myrtle Ave. Dead End S.
Well city:	Valpariaso		
State id:	AAA5060	Water use:	PS
Agency site id:	######		

14
SW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLSA10000040754**

Source:	Super Active Wells		
Feature na:	WELL	Fluwid:	AAA8817
Gps time:	Not Reported	Gps status:	DGPS
Longitude:	-86.50404		
Latitude:	30.48037		
Albersx:	0		
Albersy:	0		
Hae:	0		
Facilty id:	0		
Permit num:	1460826	Well use:	40 Community Well
County:	46	Name:	EGLIN MAIN
Address:	501 DELEON STREET 96 CEG/CE	City:	EGLIN AFB
Zipcode:	32542	Case mater:	Not Reported
Diameter:	Not Reported		
Capacity g:	0		
Depth ft:	0		
Case lengt:	0		
Data sourc:	0		
Sanitary s:	Not Reported		
Method of :	0		
Type of li:	0		
Horse powe:	0		
Normal yie:	0		
Pump intak:	0		
Comments:	Population served: 6000 - DATUM 83		

Status:	ACTIVE	Project:	DEP
Resultstat:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Solventsta:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Purgeable :	0		
Action:	Not Reported	Wsrp id:	Not Reported

C15
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000120879**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198701790
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	AFB	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	45	Casing depth:	35
Pump rate:	125	Water level:	6
Construction method:	RO	Latitude:	302956
Longitude:	862956	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	2	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	Bld 17
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	AAA8745	Water use:	LA
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

16
ESE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FED USGS **USGS2330619**

Agency cd:	USGS	Site no:	302857086285201
Site name:	POSTIL POINT WELL AT EGLIN, NR NICEVILLE, FL		
Latitude:	302857		
Longitude:	0862852	Dec lat:	30.48269825
Dec lon:	-86.48106085	Coor meth:	M
Coor accr:	S	Latlong datum:	NAD27
Dec latlong datum:	NAD83	District:	123
State:	12	County:	091
Country:	US	Land net:	NW/NE/SE S19 T01S R22W
Location map:	Not Reported	Map scale:	Not Reported
Altitude:	7.54	Altitude method:	L
Altitude accuracy:	.1	Altitude datum:	NGVD29
Hydrologic:	Choctawhatchee Bay. Florida. Area = 699 sq.mi.		
Topographic:	Flat surface		
Site type:	Ground-water other than Spring	Date construction:	Not Reported
Date inventoried:	Not Reported	Mean greenwich time offset:	CST
Local standard time flag:	Y		
Type of ground water site:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Aquifer Type:	Confined single aquifer		
Aquifer:	FLORIDAN AQUIFER		
Well depth:	508	Hole depth:	Not Reported
Source of depth data:	Not Reported	Project number:	459528200
Real time data flag:	0	Daily flow data begin date:	0000-00-00
Daily flow data end date:	0000-00-00	Daily flow data count:	0
Peak flow data begin date:	0000-00-00	Peak flow data end date:	0000-00-00

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Peak flow data count: 0
Water quality data end date: 1990-05-16
Ground water data begin date: 1947-09-01
Ground water data count: 94

Water quality data begin date: 1974-07-10
Water quality data count: 83
Ground water data end date: 1990-05-16

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 94

Date	Feet below Surface	Feet to Sealevel
1990-05-16		-66.54
1989-07-06		-65.46
1989-03-08		-53.18
1988-11-02		-65.04
1988-07-13		-79.10
1988-03-02		-51.64
1987-11-03		-70.91
1987-07-08		-67.96
1987-03-03		-47.38
1986-11-05		-62.98
1986-07-16		-76.30
1986-03-18		-47.90
1985-11-05		-53.70
1985-07-10		-56.00
1985-03-13		-47.80
1984-11-29		-45.80
1984-07-12		-58.30
1984-03-29		-38.20
1983-11-22		-41.80
1983-07-07		-44.10
1983-03-30		-30.30
1982-11-17		-37.80
1982-07-28		-40.90
1982-03-23		-32.00
1981-11-18		-36.40
1981-07-14		-43.50
1981-03-19		-26.50
1980-11-20		-29.80
1980-07-16		-43.70
1980-03-19		-21.70
1979-11-14		-30.10
1979-07-10		-40.40
1979-03-15		-22.90
1978-11-28		-29.80
1978-07-05		-33.40
1978-04-07		-24.40
1978-01-17		-21.20
1977-09-08		-29.80
1977-06-22		-39.00
1977-03-10		-19.40
1976-11-23		-24.70
1976-07-14		-28.00
1976-03-04		-18.30
1975-11-14		-22.40
1975-07-10		-28.30
1975-03-11		-18.00
1974-07-10		-35.30
1989-09-07		-79.24
1989-05-03		-64.80
1989-01-05		-57.42
1988-09-15		-67.84
1988-05-04		-68.34
1988-01-07		-53.38
1987-09-16		-69.66
1987-05-05		-67.24
1987-01-07		-52.40
1986-09-10		-67.90
1986-05-08		-67.00
1986-01-23		-50.00
1985-09-12		-55.80
1985-05-16		-57.40
1985-01-09		-45.40
1984-09-12		-54.30
1984-05-17		-53.80
1984-01-18		-39.50
1983-09-21		-47.00
1983-05-18		-42.90
1983-01-21		-31.50
1982-09-15		-38.80
1982-05-05		-38.10
1982-01-20		-31.60
1981-09-02		-39.10
1981-05-14		-41.80
1981-01-22		-25.30
1980-09-03		-37.20
1980-05-13		-27.00
1980-01-16		-23.30
1979-09-11		-34.50
1979-05-15		-33.50
1979-01-24		-24.50
1978-09-22		-35.80
1978-05-10		-25.90
1978-03-09		-18.60
1977-11-09		-28.50
1977-07-27		-36.60
1977-05-04		-34.70
1977-01-27		-20.80
1976-09-16		-30.90
1976-04-30		-28.50
1976-01-16		-16.90
1975-09-11		-29.30
1975-05-07		-23.10
1975-01-09		-20.50
1947-09-01	29.00	

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation | Database | EDR ID Number

17
NW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher | **FED USGS** | **USGS2330629**

Agency cd:	USGS	Site no:	302942086302201
Site name:	B-936 EGLIN AFB		
Latitude:	302942		
Longitude:	0863022	Dec lat:	30.49519803
Dec lon:	-86.50606151	Coor meth:	M
Coor accr:	S	Latlong datum:	NAD27
Dec latlong datum:	NAD83	District:	123
State:	12	County:	091
Country:	US	Land net:	SW/NE/SW S13 T01S R23W
Location map:	FORT WALTON BEACH	Map scale:	62500
Altitude:	55.00	Altitude method:	M
Altitude accuracy:	.1	Altitude datum:	NGVD29
Hydrologic:	Choctawhatchee Bay. Florida. Area = 699 sq.mi.		
Topographic:	Hilltop		
Site type:	Ground-water other than Spring	Date construction:	19430101
Date inventoried:	Not Reported	Mean greenwich time offset:	CST
Local standard time flag:	Y		
Type of ground water site:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Aquifer Type:	Not Reported		
Aquifer:	NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA SAND-AND-GRAVEL AQUIFER		
Well depth:	70.0	Hole depth:	Not Reported
Source of depth data:	Not Reported	Project number:	459528200
Real time data flag:	0	Daily flow data begin date:	0000-00-00
Daily flow data end date:	0000-00-00	Daily flow data count:	0
Peak flow data begin date:	0000-00-00	Peak flow data end date:	0000-00-00
Peak flow data count:	0	Water quality data begin date:	1957-05-24
Water quality data end date:	1973-03-19	Water quality data count:	11
Ground water data begin date:	0000-00-00	Ground water data end date:	0000-00-00
Ground water data count:	0		

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 0

D18
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher | **FL WELLS** | **FLNW10000155119**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T199503678
Last name:	USAF/Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	501 DeLeon St. Suite 100	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	12
Well depth:	8	Casing depth:	Not Reported
Pump rate:	1	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	OT	Latitude:	303000
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported

Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	3
Well county:	91	Well street:	Eglin AFB Phase II Area
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	MO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

D19
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000155120**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T199503679
Last name:	USAF/Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	501 DeLeon St. Suite 100	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	12
Well depth:	8	Casing depth:	Not Reported
Pump rate:	1	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	OT	Latitude:	303000
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	3
Well county:	91	Well street:	Eglin AFB Phase II Area
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	MO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

D20
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000155117**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T199503676
Last name:	USAF/Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	501 DeLeon St. Suite 100	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	12
Well depth:	8	Casing depth:	Not Reported
Pump rate:	1	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	OT	Latitude:	303000
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	3
Well county:	91	Well street:	Eglin AFB Phase II Area
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	MO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

D21
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000155118**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T199503677
Last name:	USAF/Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	501 DeLeon St. Suite 100	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	12
Well depth:	8	Casing depth:	Not Reported
Pump rate:	1	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	OT	Latitude:	303000
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	3
Well county:	91	Well street:	Eglin AFB Phase II Area
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	MO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

D22
NNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLNW10000155121**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T199503680
Last name:	USAF/Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	501 DeLeon St. Suite 100	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	12
Well depth:	8	Casing depth:	Not Reported
Pump rate:	1	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	OT	Latitude:	303000
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	23W	Section:	3
Well county:	91	Well street:	Eglin AFB Phase II Area
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	MO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

23
WSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS **FLSA10000040784**

Source:	Super Active Wells		
Feature na:	WELL	Fluwid:	AAA5076
Gps time:	Not Reported	Gps status:	DGPS
Longitude:	-86.50907		
Latitude:	30.48443		
Albersx:	0		
Albersy:	0		
Hae:	0		
Facilty id:	0		
Permit num:	1460826	Well use:	40 Community Well

County:	46	Name:	EGLIN MAIN
Address:	501 DELEON STREET 96 CEG/OG	City:	EGLIN AFB
Zipcode:	32542	Case mater:	Not Reported
Diameter:	Not Reported		
Capacity g:	0		
Depth ft:	652		
Case lengt:	0		
Data sourc:	0		
Sanitary s:	Not Reported		
Method of :	0		
Type of li:	0		
Horse powe:	0		
Normal yie:	0		
Pump intak:	0		
Comments:	Population served: 6000 - DATUM 83		
Status:	ACTIVE	Project:	DEP
Resultstat:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Solventsta:	Not Sampled Within Previous Year		
Purgeable :	0		
Action:	Not Reported	Wsrp id:	Not Reported

E24
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122214**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703125
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building A-20	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	35	Casing depth:	2
Pump rate:	20	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	7th St. BX Gas Station
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	OO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

E25
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122215**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703126
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building A-20	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	35	Casing depth:	2
Pump rate:	20	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported

Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	7th St. BX Gas Station
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	OO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

E26
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122219**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703130
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building A-20	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	35	Casing depth:	2
Pump rate:	20	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	7th St. BX Gas Station
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	OO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

E27
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000133867**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198805916
Last name:	Eglin AFB/CIVIL ENG., BLDG. 696	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building 696	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin AFB	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	25	Casing depth:	20
Pump rate:	10	Water level:	4
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	4	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	8th St. Fuel Depo
Well city:	Eglin AFB		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	MO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

E28
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122218**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703129
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building A-20	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	35	Casing depth:	33
Pump rate:	20	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	7th St. BX Gas Station
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	OO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

E29
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122216**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703127
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building A-20	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	35	Casing depth:	2
Pump rate:	20	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported
Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	7th St. BX Gas Station
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	OO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

E30
SSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

FL WELLS **FLNW10000122217**

Source:	North West District		
Job type:	C	Permit number:	T198703128
Last name:	Eglin AFB	First name:	Not Reported
Street1:	Building A-20	Street2:	Not Reported
City:	Eglin	State:	FL
Zip:	32542	Diameter:	6
Well depth:	35	Casing depth:	2
Pump rate:	20	Water level:	Not Reported
Construction method:	AU	Latitude:	302830
Longitude:	863000	Loc accuracy:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Loc method:	Not Reported	Township:	01S
Range:	22W	Section:	24
Well county:	91	Well street:	7th St. BX Gas Station
Well city:	Eglin		
State id:	Not Reported	Water use:	OO
Agency site id:	Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: FL Radon

Radon Test Results

Zip	Total Buildings	% of sites>4pCi/L	Data Source
32542	12	0.0	Mandatory Non-Residential Database

Federal EPA Radon Zone for OKALOOSA County: 3

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for OKALOOSA COUNTY, FL

Number of sites tested: 21

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area	0.570 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002. 7.5-Minute DEMs correspond to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Florida State Wetlands
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This data was obtained by EDR in 2003 from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^{R} Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STATE RECORDS

Florida Wetlands Data: This data was obtained by EDR from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 1994. Data depicts wetland areas as defined by NWI.

Well Construction Permitting Database
Source: Northwest Florida Water Management District
Telephone: 850-539-5999

Consumptive Use Permit Well Database
Source: St. Johns River Water Management District
Telephone: 386-329-4841

Permitted Well Location Database
Source: South Florida Water Management District
Telephone: 561-682-6877

Super Act Program Well Data
This table consists of data relating to all privately and publicly owned potable wells investigated as part of the SUPER Act program. The Florida Department of Health's SUPER Act Program (per Chapter 376.3071(4)(g), Florida Statutes), was given authority to provide field and laboratory services, toxicological risk assessments, investiagations of drinking water contamination complaints and education of the public
Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 850-245-4250

Water Well Location Information
Source: Suwannee River Water Management District
Telephone: 386-796-7211

Water Well Permit Database
Source: Southwest Water Management District
Telephone: 552-796-7211

Florida Sinkholes
Source: Department of Environmental Protection, Geological Survey
The sinkhole data was gathered by the Florida Sinkhole Research Institute, University of Florida.

RADON

State Database: FL Radon
Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 850-245-4288
Zip Code Based Radon Data

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

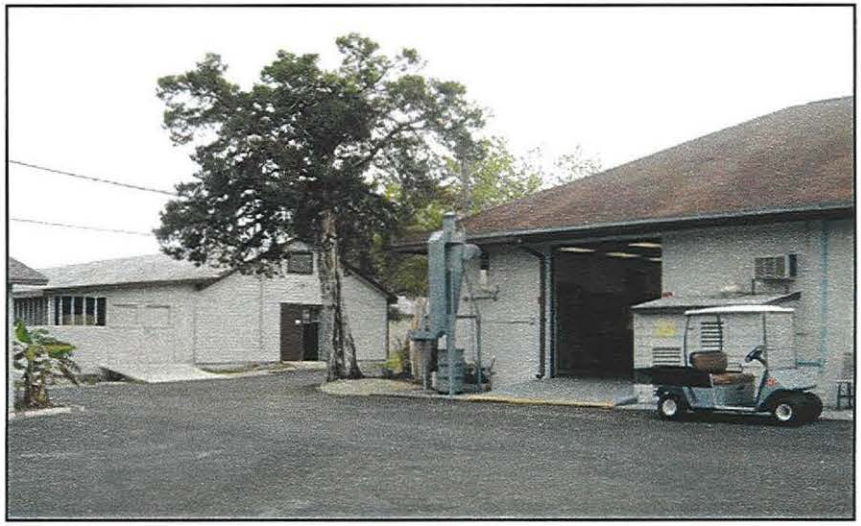
Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ATTACHMENT C
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Outside Bldg. 50548 - Sawdust Unit

Bldg. 50558 - Paint Shop / General Maintenance Shop / HVAC Shop / Facilities Warehouse



Bldg. 50558 & 50550 - Paint Shop / General Maintenance Shop / HVAC Shop / Facilities on right Food Service Warehouse on left.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50501 - Administration Building Interior Hall

Bldg. 50501 - Administration Building

Bldg. 50501 - Administration Building

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50502 - Education Building

Bldg. 50542 - Recreation Building

Bldg. 50542 - Recreation Building / Employee Department

Bldg. 50544 - Institution Warehouse / Garage

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50556 - Compressed Gas Storage inside Welding Shop

Bldg. 50558 - Paint Booth inside Paint Shop

Bldg. 50558 - Drainage Ditch outside Paint Shop

Bldg. 50512 - Southwest side of Chapel

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50508 - Drug Abuse Program Building

Bldg. 50508 - Southwest side of Drug Abuse Program Building

Bldg. 50546 - Occupational Training Building

Bldg. 50546 - Engines inside Occupational Training Building

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50546 - Sawdust on floor inside Occupational Training Building

Bldg. 50546 - Solid Waster Dumpster, rear of Occupational Training Building

Bldg. 50560 - Facilities Offices / Carpenter Shop

Bldg. 50556 - Outside Welding Shop

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50522 - Health Services / Laundry / Food Services Building

Bldg. 50522 - Loading Dock

Bldg. 50522 - Hydraulic Fluid inside kitchen storage area

Bldg. 50524 - Landscape Storage, Gasoline / Diesel Storage, Plumbing Shop

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Bldg. 50524 - Landscape Gasoline/Diesel Storage

Bldg. 50504 - Barber Shop / Library

Bldg. 50505 - Visiting Room

Bldg. 50505 - Inside Visiting Room

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Example of Buildings #101-109 and 111 - Staff Housing

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

ATTACHMENT D
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

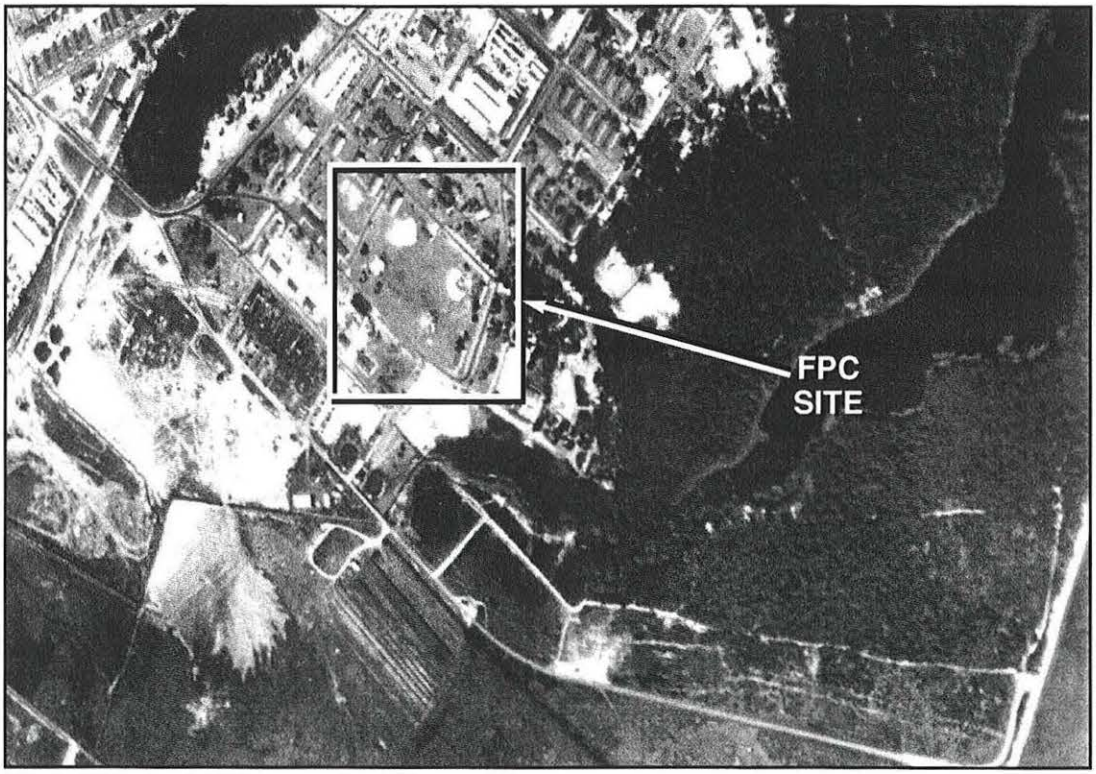


Photo 2.6 - Aerial Photograph of Site and Surrounding Area (1953).

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - FPC SITE

Photo 2.9 - Aerial Photograph of Site and surrounding area (1994).

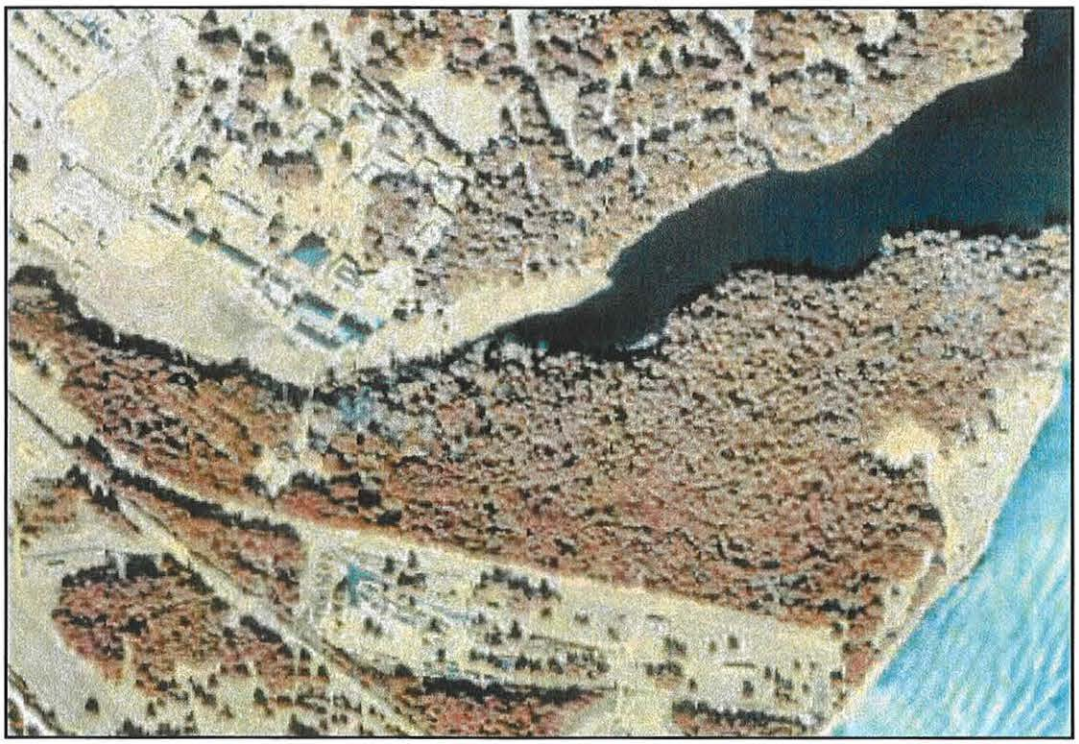


Photo 2.10 - Close-Up of 1994 Aerial Photograph.

ATTACHMENT E
FPC EGLIN OPERATIONAL/PROGRAM REVIEW STATUS

FPC Eglin
Operational Review/Program Review

Department	2002	2003	2004	2005	Program Review Scheduled	Last Program Review	Rating	Deficiencies
Religious Service	P/R	10/13/03	10/10/04		08/2005	08/22/02	Superior	0
Corr. Services	P/R	11/20/03	11/15/04		09/2005	09/23/02	Superior	4
Corr. Programs	04/01/02 P/R	09/22/03	10/25/04		10/2005	10/22/02	Good	1
Safety	02/19/02 P/R	11/17/03	12/1/04		10/2005	10/9/02	Good	4
Education/Rec.	P/R	11/17/03	12/6/04		11/2005	11//02	Good	3
Computer Svc	P/R	03/24/03	4/26/04		02/06/06	02/04/02	Good	1 Repeat, 2
Food Service	P/R	01/29/03	5/2/04		02/14/06	01/14/02	Good	3
Facilities	P/R	9/1/03	9/7/04		03/13/06	07/15/02	Good	3
Health Services	06/24 10/02/02 Rpt late	05/19/03	8/9/04		08/2006	08/19/03	Superior	0
Psychology/DAP	02/11/02	02/10/03	P/R		01/2007	01/26/04	Superior	0
Financial Mgmt	N/C	04/21/03	P/R		04/2007	04/05/04	Good	0
Affirmative Action	07/17/02	08/05/03	P/R		06/2007	06/21/04	Good	1
Employee Dev.	07/29/02	07/14/03	P/R		06/2007	06/21/04	Good	1
Human Resource	07/15/02	07/28/03	P/R		06/2007	06/21/04	Superior	0
Inmate Systems	06/17/02	07/21/03	P/R		06/2007	06/10/04	Superior	0

P/R - Program Review
N/C - Not Completed

Note: The green highlighted dates indicate a change from Program Review Division due to Hurricane Ivan.
The red highlighted date indicates the report was late on September 15, 2004.